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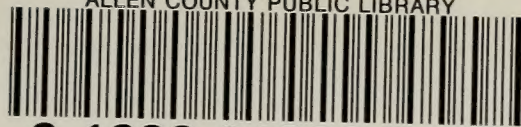
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ANCESTRAL LINES

Copied from the family Bible narrative of Joseph Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky. This Joseph was the full brother of Dr. John Morris Frazee and David Frazee, all living during the greater part of their lives in Maysville, Kentucky.

OF THE

DONIPHAN, FRAZEE

AND

HAMILTON FAMILIES

By

FRANCES FRAZEE HAMILTON

Frances Frazee Hamilton

V. 2

1928

WM. MITCHELL PRINTING CO.

GREENFIELD, IND.

ANCESTRAL LINES

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(GREENFIELD, IND.)

FRAZEE

[Copied from the family Bible narrative of Joseph Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky. This Joseph was the full brother of Dr. John Morris Frazee and David Frazee, all living during the greater part of their lives in Maysville, Kentucky.

"Samuel Frazee died in New Jersey between 1715-1726. Joseph Frazee, one of the associates and original settlers of Elizabeth, New Jersey, died in January, 1715. Joseph Frazee was also named Ephraim. His son Ephraim Frazee had eighteen children, nine by his first wife, two by his second wife and seven by his third wife.

First wife's children:

Miriam, b. March 29, 1729.

Martha, b. April 6, 1731.

Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1733.

David, b. Oct. 9, 1737.

Rachel, b. Nov. 1, 1739.

Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1742.

Mary, b. April 3, 1744.

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 15, 1747.

Jamima, b. March 7, 1749.

Second wife's children:

Thurman, b. March 20, 1752. — 10 22 0

Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1753.

Third wife's children:

Ann, b. Oct. 19, 1757.

Deborah, b. May 12, 1760.

Ephraim, b. July 3, 1763.

Squier, b. July 22, 1764.

Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1766.

Moses, b. Sept. 8, 1770.

Aaron, b. Sept. 8, 1770.

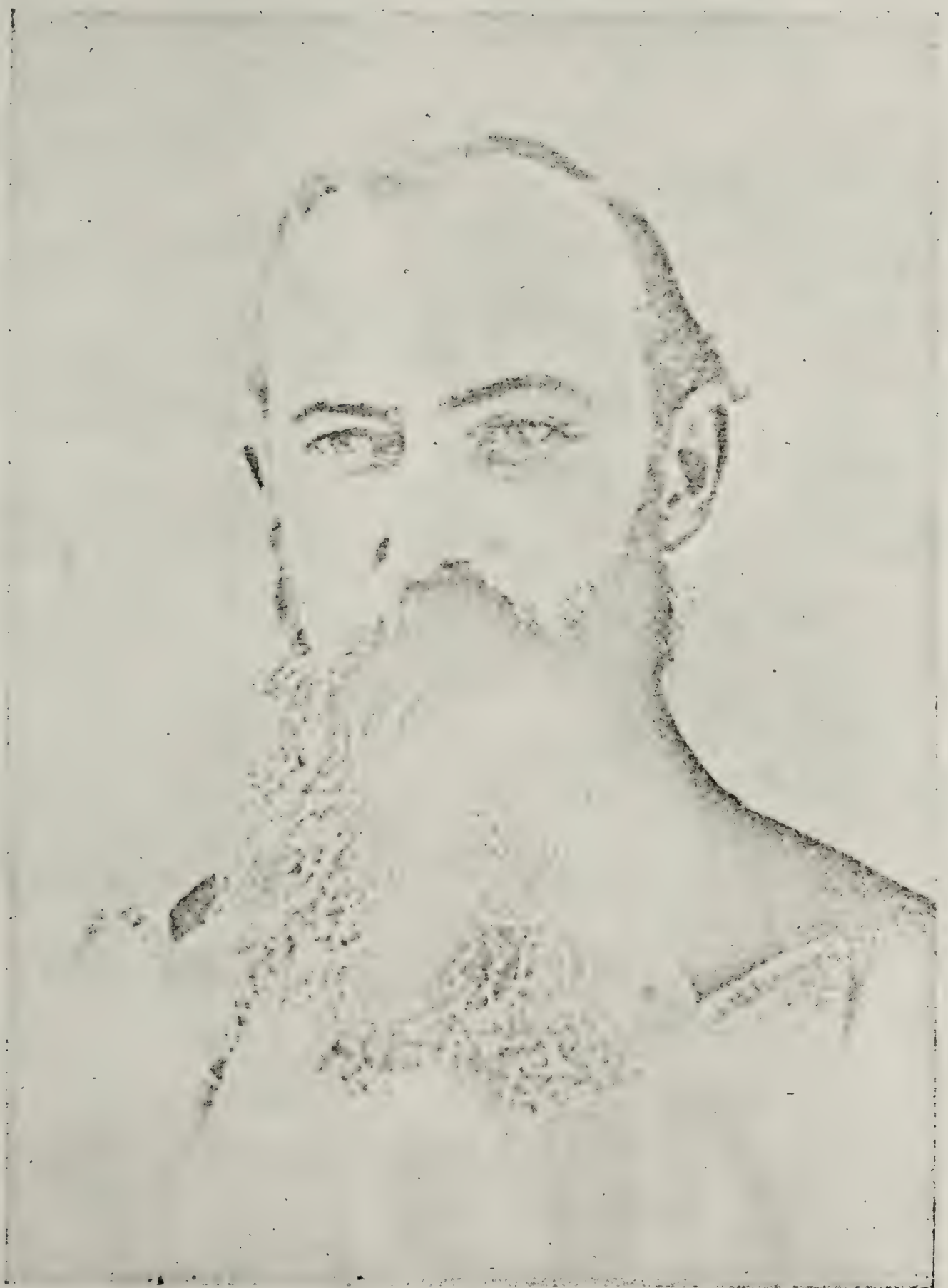
"Samuel, son of the second wife of Ephraim Frazee, and grandson of Joseph Ephraim, came in early days from New Jersey to Virginia, from thence to Kentucky in 1778. He returned to

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1831-1879

Son of

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SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE

1831-1879

**Son of
JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870**

Sandyglades, now in Pennsylvania, then claimed by Virginia; married Miss Rebecca Jacobs and returned to Kentucky. He settled in Mason County. His only full brother, Thurman, settled in Ohio. His half brothers, Squier, Aaron and Moses came to Kentucky with Samuel. Ephraim Frazee, father of Samuel, was a member of the Scotch Plain Church in New Jersey in 1747.

Frazees are of French Huguenots who fled from France and went to England when Protestants were driven from France by Catholics at the time of the Bartholomew massacre.

"Samuel Frazee had five sons, namely: Ephraim, Jacob, Louis, Hiram, Joseph,—daughters, Rebecca and Hannah. He died Nov. 1849, age 96 years. His wife died Nov. 1837, age 68 years.

"His son, Joseph Frazee, was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Mary Ann Coburn, by whom he had two sons, Anderson and Samuel Ephraim, and one daughter, Susan I. who married John Hervey Walton. Second wife was Ann Cushman, they had three sons, Joseph T., John Morris, and David Cushman, and one daughter who died in infancy. Third wife, Eliza Sandford, no children. He died Aug. 7, 1870, age 76. The second wife died Aug. 11, 1851, age 23 years."

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, 1831-1879

Born Mason County, Kentucky.

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, b. April 19, 1831, d. Sept. 17, 1879, son of Joseph Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, and his first wife, Mary Ann Coburn; m. Oct. 7, 1856, Corburnetta Dewees, b. April 23, 1837, d. Feb. 12, 1912.

c. 1. Maria Dewees, b. April 15, 1858; m. 1st, Charles Gates, Oct. 17, 1891, b. Aug. 4, 1858, d. Jan. 11, 1882; m. 2nd, Henry Lindsey Browning, b. Dec. 2, 1858, d. Nov. 19, 1923.

c. 1. Netta Dewees, b. Oct. 31, 1892; m. George Pittman. April 14, 1917.

c. 1. Georgiana Browning, b. May 3, 1918.

2. Sylvia Browning, b. July 6, 1921.

2. Henry L., b. May, 20, 1894; m. Charity Hendren, July 6, 1918, b. Oct. 1897.
 - c. 1. Anna Maria, b. Sept. 2, 1922.
 2. Henry Lindsey, b. Oct. 2, 1923.
 3. Gilbert Hendren, b. March 22, 1925.
3. Samuel Frazee, b. Aug. 15, 1895; m. Florence Johnson, April 12, 1919, b. Aug. 1897.
 - c. 1. Bettie Ann, b. June 11, 1920.
4. Mary W., b. March 22, 1897; m. Raymond J. O'Neill, June 8, 1918.
 - c. 1. Gordon Browning, b. Dec. 1, 1919.
 - m. 2nd., H. B. F. Hammond, Aug. 6, 1928.
2. Samuel Ephraim Frazee, Jr., b. Nov. 18, 1862; m. June 28, 1887, Edmonia Ormsby, b. April 11, 1869, d. Oct. 4, 1890.
 - c. 1. Eustatia Cates, b. March 28, 1889; m. April, 1912, James Kentner.
 - c. 1. Edmonia Ormsby, June, 1913.
 2. Staunye Hickman, b. Dec. 8, 1915.
3. Mary D. Poyntz, b. Sept. 14, 1864; m. March 18, 1886, Fred G. May, b. Feb. 18, 1861.
 - c. 1. Maria Frazee, b. Sept. 3, 1888.
 2. Fred Goddard, Jr., b. Nov. 15, 1890; m. Dec. 15, 1921, Edith Marian Poole.
 - c. 1. Mary Goddard, b. Oct. 25, 1925.
3. Richard Arnold, b. May 5, 1896; m. June 30, 1922, Kathleen M. Burke.
 - c. 1. Richard Edward Burke, b. Dec. 10, 1924.
4. Robert Morse, b. Dec. 8, 1897; m. Virginia Wood, June 4, 1921.
 - c. 1. Robert Morse, Jr., b. April 2, 1923.
 2. Elinor Goddard, b. Sept. 26, 1925.
 3. David Laurence, b. Oct. 22, 1927.

SAMUEL EPHRAIM FRAZEE, the third child of Joseph Frazee and Mary Coburn (daughter of James Coburn and Susan Doniphan) graduated from Bethany College and law college and later

while reading law in Maysville, Kentucky, met and married Cornetta Dewees, daughter of Maria Bayless and John Coburn Dewees of Maysville, Ky.

Having strong convictions against slavery he and his bride moved to Indianapolis immediately after their marriage October 7, 1856. His father gave him and his older brother, Anderson Doniphan Frazee, a five hundred acre tract of land extending from Michigan to Tenth streets and from White River to the present location of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Anderson being a physician preferred to live in town, so Samuel took the west half of this tract on which was a substantial brick cottage where he and his bride went to housekeeping. This land was heavily wooded in large black walnut trees and Samuel contracted to furnish the hewn logs for the construction of the long covered bridge which connected the banks of White River at the National Road, (now Washington Street, Indianapolis). This was the first bridge over White River on the National Road.

After this contract was filled Samuel Frazee moved to town and engaged in the shoe business with Samuel Edgar. The latter's health failed soon and this enterprise was dissolved and Samuel Frazee was appointed head clerk in the post office under Col. Rose, postmaster, and A. H. Connor, assistant postmaster. It was at this time that the post office was moved from south Meridian Street to the beautiful new building on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania and Market Streets where the Fletcher American National Bank now stands. The last twelve years of Mr. Frazee's life he was paymaster of the I. and St. L. railroad, (now part of the Big Four) and a few years before his death he was also General Agent of the road as well as paymaster. His death occurred September 17, 1879, in his forty-ninth year. At the age of 16 years he joined the Christian church in Germantown and was a member of this church during his lifetime. For twenty-three years he was a member of the Central Christian Church in Indianapolis and for sixteen years of this time he was a deacon. He was interested in Butler College at the time it was moved to Irvington and contributed liberally to this enterprise.

Samuel Frazee was an unusually handsome man, five feet ten inches in height with broad shoulders and well proportioned, having the brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion that is characteristic of many Frazees. Very dignified in his manner, always kind and considerate with young people, he never raised his voice or said anything harsh to anyone or of anyone, but one look of his eye was sufficient if one was guilty of any misbehavior. Samuel E. Frazee left three children, Samuel E. Frazee, who now resides in Louisville, Kentucky, Maria Frazee Browning of Indianapolis, and Mary Frazee May, who died recently in Groton, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM

It is seldom that any community is called upon to mourn the loss of a better man than Samuel E. Frazee. The world has its measure of greatness, and by that measure the masses of mankind come and go, leaving little if any impress entitling them to the name Great. Only the favored few reach that dizzy height known as human greatness, and only before the favored few do men bow the knee and do homage. But there is another measure of greatness—a measure not exhausted by human estimate, nor by the homage paid by man: it is a Divine measure—one that deals with the real rather than the apparent; with the eternal rather than the temporal. By this Divine rule, the soul of man is taken into the estimate of his worth, and the impress for good he has made upon the souls of others. By this rule, not many are great, that is, not many are great in the world's estimate—but great, truly great in the sight of God. Such a man was Samuel E. Frazee. He was true to his trust wherever tried.

As a husband and father—in that charmed circle where strangers' feet may not tread, and around that altar where only the family may bow, in that Holy of Holies,—none but the wife and children can know how inestimable their treasure—how irreparable their loss. But in the outer court, where hospitalities were dispensed and friendships formed, there can almost numberless friends bear testimony to the liberal hand, the genial spirit, the tender and loving father, and the noble and devoted husband.

No wife and children were ever more honored and loved. A man so pure in, and so true to his home, with that purity and truth based upon convictions of right toward man and duty towards God, will not, can not be untrue or unfaithful elsewhere. In the church, therefore, the next sacred temple to the family he was both constant and faithful in the discharge of his sacred trusts. At the early age of sixteen years, he became a member of the Christian Church, where, without a moment of wavering or faltering or doubting he maintained a blameless standing until the day of his death. For about twenty-three years he was a member at the Central Christian Chapel, Indianapolis, and sixteen of those years he served the church as one of her deacons. During this long period, whether as a private member or an officer, he was the same solid, firm, upright, faithful, conscientious man. The Central Church has buried, in her long history, but few men over whom she has more bitterly wept, or whose loss she has more keenly felt.

Abridged obituary written 1879 by Dr. Otis A. Burgess, pastor of the Central Christian Church, Indianapolis, and President of Butler University.

WALTON

SUSAN ISABELLE FRAZEE, b. 1828, d. 1904; m. April 3, 1845.
John Hervey Walton, b. 1825, d. 1899.

c. 1. Mary Isabelle Walton, b. 1846, d. Nov. 25, 1915; m.
Benjamin Burdette.

c. 1. Gertrude, b. 1849, d. 1860.

2. Matthew Walton, b. Feb. 16, 1852; m. Carrie Farro, 1878.

c. 1. Clara Belle, m. Frank A. Hughes.

c. 1. Carolyn.

3. Joseph Frazee Walton, b. 1854, d. 1918; m. Dec. 18, 1879,
Lillie D. Savage, b. 1858, d. 1916.

c. 1. Burdette, b. Oct. 3, 1880; m. Dora Renaker.

c. 1. William R., b. 1905.

2. Matt Savage, b. Oct. 3, 1882; m. Lillias Wheeler.

c. 1. Matt Savage, Jr., b. Sept. 16, 1915.

- 2. Joseph Frazee II, b. Sept. 14, 1917.
- 3. Charles Wheeler, b. May 14, 1919.
- 3. Mary S., b. 1885, d. 1898.
- 4. Sam Barton, b. Dec. 5, 1886; m. Laura Kinkead.
 - c. 1. Sam Barton, Jr.
 - 2. Laura Stone.
 - 3. Annette.
- 4. Samuel B., b. 1856, d. 1890.
- 5. James, d. in infancy.
- 6. Nellie, d. in infancy.

JOSEPH THOMAS FRAZEE, b. Mason County, Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1835, d. Oct. 15, 1899, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Oct. 16, 1858, Amanda Gordon, b. Aug. 16, 1834, d. April 20, 1926.

- c. 1. Hattie, b. March 18, 1860; m. Nov. 23, 1882, Rawleigh Kendall Hart, b. Jan. 17, 1856, d. Feb. 7, 1912.
- c. 1. John Frazee, b. Feb. 3, 1886.
- 2. Arnold Robertson, b. Jan. 22, 1889; m. June 5, 1912, Lela Hurst, b. July 17, 1888.
- c. 1. Rawleigh Kendall II, b. Sept. 11, 1914.
- 2. Marshall Frazee, b. Oct. 24, 1917.

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, b. Aug. 13, 1838, d. July 31, 1923, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Eliza Lusk, Nov. 18, 1869.

- c. 1. Ann Cushman; m. Posey Dixon Ball.
 - c. 1. Frances Dixon; m. Henry Reed Groggin.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Frazee.
- 2. Frances Lusk; m. Henry Lloyd.
 - c. 1. Henry, Jr.

DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE, b. Sept. 17, 1842, son of Joseph Frazee and his second wife, Ann Cushman; m. Nov. 23, 1869, Maria C. Lee.

- c. 1. Jennie Lee, b. 1870, d. Sept. 2, 1893.



JOSEPH THOMAS FRAZEE

1835-1899

Son of

JOSEPH FRAZEE

1794-1870

DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, 1833-1923

Mason County Kentucky, Physician, Legislator and Agriculturist.

(Written by Mrs. Anna Dixon Ball.)

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Eliza Jennings Lusk, born August 17, 1846, and now living in Maysville, Kentucky. Mrs. Frazee is a member of old and aristocratic families of the South. Her parents were Samuel Lusk and Eliza Jennings Lusk of Lancaster, Kentucky, the former of whom served in the Kentucky legislature, and for twelve years was Circuit Judge.

Among Mrs. Frazee's Jennings, Ballinger, and Withers ancestors are colonial soldiers and distinguished officers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Anna Cushman Frazee was married February 20, 1895, to Posey Dixon Ball, who was born January 16, 1865, and died May 28, 1898. He was a descendant of Colonel "Hal" Dixon of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Ball represented Henderson County in the Kentucky Legislature during the session of 1891 and '92. He practiced law with his father Charles Clay Ball, the father being Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, for thirteen years, and for a number of years in partnership with John Young Brown, the twenty-sixth Governor of Kentucky.

Fannie Lusk Frazee and Henry Lloyd were married May 28.



DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE
1833-1923

Son of
JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870

1912. For twenty-two years Professor Lloyd filled the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky—the oldest college west of the Alleghany mountains.

Professor Lloyd was a man of brilliant attainments, having received his Bachelor of Science degree at old Kentucky University and having done graduate work at Chicago University for three terms. He was born July 30, 1869, and died May 15, 1926.

Henry Lloyd, Jr. was born June 7, 1915.

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE, b. August 13, 1836, d. July 31, 1923; m. November 18, 1869, Eliza Jennings Lusk, b. August 17, 1846.

c. 1. Anna Cushman, b. November 28, 1870; m. February 20, 1895, Posey Dixon Ball, b. January 16, 1865, d. May 28, 1898.

c. 1. Frances Dixon Ball, b. February 3, 1899; m. November 18, 1924, Henry Reed Simpson Groggin, b. February 2, 1894.

c. 1. Elizabeth Frazee Groggin, b. November 22, 1925.

2. Frances Lusk Frazee, b. December 19, 1874; m. May 28, 1912, Professor Henry Lloyd, b. July 30, 1869; d. May 15, 1926.

c. 1. Henry Lloyd, Jr., b. June 7, 1915.

Frances Dixon Ball married Henry Reed Simpson Groggin, November 18, 1924. Henry Groggin is a scion on the paternal side of the Page and Nelson families of colonial and Revolutionary War fame, and on the maternal side, the distinguished Maryland Dorsey—Todd—Warfield colonial families. Through the Page—Nelson—Throckmorton lines on the paternal side, he can trace unbroken lineage through thirty-nine generations to Alfred the Great, and through almost as many generations to eighteen of the twenty-five vouchers for the Magna Charta at Runnymede, June 15, 1215—there being only eighteen who left descendants. Henry Reed Simpson Groggin and Frances Dixon Ball Groggin have a daughter, Elizabeth Frazee, born November 22, 1925.

Obituary from the Maysville Daily Bulletin, August 6, 1923:

DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE

Member of Pioneer Family of the State.

Dr. John Morris Frazee, who was buried Thursday afternoon was born one mile east of Germantown, Kentucky, August 13, 1838, died in Maysville, July 31, 1923. His father was Joseph Frazee, a county magistrate, the office at this time being appointive. His grandfather was Samuel Frazee the hunter and Indian fighter, an intimate friend and associate of Simon Kenton, of pioneer Kentucky history.

The Frazees are of French Huguenot extraction. The founders of this family in America having come to this country with other Huguenots were among the founders of the city of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey. The mother of Dr. Frazee was Ann Cushman, a descendant of Robert Cushman and Isaac Allerton, Pilgrims and members of the Mayflower company, of which company Robert Cushman was the financial agent. Isaac Allerton was assistant governor of the Plymouth Colony.

Dr. Frazee attended Bethany College and also Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, afterward attending the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania where he received his degree in medicine in 1859.

He went to Missouri to enter upon the practice of his profession. While there he joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, serving four years as surgeon with the rank of Major under the command of General Sterling Price.

After the war he practiced medicine in his home community for fifteen years. The remainder of his life he spent in agriculture and business pursuits. From 1889-1893 he represented his county in the State Legislature. He removed to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1880.

On November 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Eliza Jennings Lusk, daughter of Samuel Lusk, of Lancaster, Kentucky, who was for twelve years Circuit Judge by appointment of the Governor.

In early life he became a member of the Christian church in which he served as teacher in the Sunday School, as deacon and elder through the remaining part of his active life. Dr. Frazee's faith in the Bible as the word of God and in Jesus Christ as his Savior grew stronger as the years passed.

Dr. Frazee was in bearing, looks and lineage a remarkably handsome and striking personality. He was of Herculean build and possessed much of quiet dignity and self-poise of manner and character. He was of that good old Mason County line of people of which only a few now survive.

He is survived by his wife and his two daughters, Mrs. Posey Dixon Ball and Mrs. Henry Lloyd, by his brother, David Cushman Frazee and by two grandchildren, Frances Dixon Ball and Henry Lloyd, Jr.

DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE, b. Sept. 17, 1842

DAVID FRAZEE is the third and last son of Joseph Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, (1794-1870) and his second wife, Ann Cushman. He has been a very successful business man and a prominent citizen of both Maysville and Lexington, Kentucky, a most worthy representative of Frazee-Jacobs, Cushman and Morris ancestry. He was a striking example of the old type of southern Christian gentleman, genial, courteous, religious, loyal to his friends, fine company and the soul of honor; a neat, handsome, striking personality, much above the average in both height and appearance. For three years he served with General John Morgan in the Confederate Army.

He married Miss Maria Lee, a member of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia and Kentucky. To this union there was born one daughter, Jennie Lee, a beautiful talented girl who was quite a musician. She died before reaching her eighteenth year.

DR. EPHRAIM FRAZEE

DR. EPHRAIM FRAZEE: b. Mason County, Kentucky, August 17, 1792, d. Mayslick, Kentucky, October 7, 1824, private War of 1812.



DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE

1842—

Son of
JOSEPH FRAZEE
1794-1870

Dr. Frazee, the writer's grandfather, was the eldest son of his parents, Samuel Frazee and Rebecca Jacobs. He was born near Germantown, Kentucky, in 1792 on the old Frazee homestead. He was a private in the War of 1812. Proof of his service may be found in the "Roster of Volunteer Officers and soldiers of Kentucky," compiled by William E. Railey of the State Historical Society of Kentucky. On page 131 of the Roster which was published by the authority of the Kentucky Legislature of 1891, will be found the following: "Roll of Field and Staff of Poague's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, of war of 1812, and notes on organization and record of service, raised in pursuance of the address on July 31st, 1813, of Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, and rendezvoused at Newport, Kentucky, August 31, 1813, Commanded by Colonel John Poague."

Page 132, 133, "Roll of Captain Jeremiah Martin's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captain John Poague . . . Ephraim Frazee, private, mustered in at Newport, Kentucky, August 31, 1813."

Dr. Ephraim Frazee was a physician and merchant. He was educated as a physician at the University of Pennsylvania. Before he was ready to practice medicine, he and his younger brother, Joseph, managed a general store at Germantown. Between times while keeping the store he read medicine with his kinsman, that noted Kentucky physician and surgeon, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, who was the guide and inspiration for many a young physician.

After Dr. Frazee's marriage, July 21, 1816, with Susan Mountjoy Doniphan, they made their home at Mayslick, Kentucky, then a flourishing town of Mason County, where Dr. Frazee soon had a lucrative practice and where he became very popular. His promising career was soon to be cut short by his untimely death in 1824.

To this union were born four sons, Joseph Samuel, Lewis Jacob, William Doniphan and Ephraim Samuel, the latter a baby only three days old when the father died.

Dr. Frazee, besides his work as a physician, was keenly interested in the land of the new state of Indiana; this was admitted

to the Union the year of his marriage. He came to the new State in company with his brother Joseph and others as soon as the State was opened up for land sales. On October 13, 1820, he entered three hundred and twenty acres of land at Little Flat Rock, in Rush County; October 17, 1820, he entered the old Frazee homestead of six hundred and forty acres in Rush County, along the county line between Rush and Fayette counties. He also entered three hundred and twenty acres of land across the line in Fayette County, which fell to the sons, eighty acres to each of them. The boys sold these farms and used the funds obtained thereby for their education.

When the mother was seventy years old the three older brothers sold out their interest in the homestead to the younger brother, Samuel, upon agreement that Samuel was to care for his aged mother the remainder of her life. This duty he cheerfully and dutifully performed until the time of her death which occurred when she was ninety-two years of age. Through all of these years she was never neglected by the youngest son, whose admiration for his mother and whose beautiful respect for her were a pleasure to see.

When a merchant in Germantown, Kentucky, Dr. Frazee made several trips to Philadelphia to buy goods at the time that city was the metropolis of our country. These trips were made on horseback as far as Chambersburg, the remainder of the trip was made by stagecoach. He also made several trips to New Orleans as a merchant, taking his produce to that market. On his last trip to New Orleans he contracted fever, probably yellow fever, and after a brief illness died when but thirty-two years of age, an untimely ending to bright prospects for a useful and prosperous career.

JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE 1817-1891

JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE: This sketch was written by his brother, Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky.



JOSEPH SAMUEL FRAZEE
1817-1891

Eldest son of Dr. Ephraim and Susan Doniphan Frazee.

"My oldest brother, Joseph S. Frazee, was a real boy, full of life and mischief. My mother informed me that while we were still living in Mayslick, and consequently when Joseph was less than eight years old he got a horse in some way or other, and joined a crowd that was going to Washington, a distance of eight miles, to witness a hanging. He went and returned without accident. He seemed to be naturally fond of fun and frolic, as he grew up a chicken fight or a horse race being just to his liking. He was generally my school companion until I quitted the school of Hervey Holton. Some time after this he and his cousin, Newton Hockaday, went to Augusta to live with their uncle, George Doniphan, to learn the tanning business. After completing this practical branch of his education he entered Augusta College, where he remained for a time, and afterwards went to Clay County, Missouri, with the intention of studying law with his uncle, A. W. Doniphan. After remaining there a few months, he returned and settled in Rush County, Indiana, and in 1840 was married to Ann Stone, of the same county, who was born in Kentucky, who has made him a most industrious, managing and faithful wife. After a residence of some years in Rush County, engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, my brother moved to a large and valuable farm he had purchased in Champaign County, Illinois. After successfully cultivating this farm, and raising stock for several years, he in 1865 moved to Mississippi, locating first in Okolona and entering the mercantile business, then later moving to the suburbs of Okolona, where he is still residing, and I am glad to learn is and long has been in comfortable and independent circumstances. My brother has been a man of strong convictions, very decided in his likes and dislikes, strongly attached to principles and friends, and punctilious in the discharge of his obligations."

JOSEPH SAMUEL: eldest son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee (1792-1824) and wife Susan M. Doniphan, (1794-1884) was born in Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, April 22, 1817, d. Okolona, Mississippi, 1891; m. Ann Elizabeth Stone, August 10, 1840, b.

near Frankfort, Kentucky, February 26, 1826, d. Okolona, Mississippi, 1901.

Ann Elizabeth Stone, wife of Joseph Samuel Frazee was the daughter of Elias B. Stone, b. in Kentucky, and his wife Katherine Smith, b. in Virginia. Her father lived near Frankfort, Kentucky, during early married life and later moved to Fayette County, Indiana. Their children were born in three different states, Illinois, Indiana, and Mississippi.

c. 1. John Paul, soldier, churchman and contractor; m. Katharine Stone, his cousin. Their line given elsewhere.

2. William Doniphan, judge, soldier, statesman; m. Eliza Bramlet.

c. 1. Irene.

2. Pauline.

3. Minnie (all deceased).

3. Louis Jacob, b. 1849, d. December 17, 1906, physician; m. Lou Ann Martin, 1873.

c. 1. Hattie, b. October 17, 1893; m. Luther McDowell Land, 1916, b. Kentucky 1893.

c. 1. Marjorie, b. September 24, 1917, Lexington, Kentucky.

2. Ann Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1921, Lexington, Kentucky.

3. Martha Frazee, b. April 3, 1928, Lexington, Kentucky.

4. Joseph Samuel, Jr., b. 1867, d. 1897; m. Mary Magee.

c. 1. Annie.

2. Edna.

3. Fay.

5. Blanch, d. in infancy.

6. Josephine Bonepart, poet, historian; m. May 5, 1880, G. F. Cappleman, druggist who d. August 1903.

c. 1. Loulie Lee, m. Rev. O. C. Birdwell.

2. Louis Frazee.

3. George Doniphan, d. January 20, 1908.

7. Susan, m. Hon. N. B. Crawford.

- c. 1. Anna, m. Mr. Riffe; c. twins, Annie and Josephine;
Josephine m. Mr. Soloman.
 - c. 1. Edwin.
 - 2. Crawford.
 - 3. Billy.
 - 4. Susan.
- 8. Ann Elizabeth, m. Hon. William G. Morgan, November
25, 1903. Mr. Morgan d. May 13, 1919.
- 9. Matilda Jane, d. January, 1902.
- 10. Hattie Lee, m. J. E. Edens, d. January 6, 1918.
 - c. 1. Floy, m. J. W. Griggs.
 - c. 1. Winifred.
 - 2. Blanch, m. Clifford Chandler.
 - c. 1. Clifford.
 - 2. Hattie Edens.
 - 3. Robert.
 - 3. Edward, Jr.

JOHN PAUL FRAZEE

1842-1925

Mechanical Engineer, Churchman, Contractor and Builder
of Railroad Bridges.

Soldier Union Army in Civil War, Second Indiana Cavalry,
Los. B. F.

JOHN PAUL: eldest son of Joseph Samuel Frazee (1817-1891)
and his wife Ann Elizabeth Stone (1826-1901) was born in Fay-
ette County, Indiana July 7, 1842, d. Barrington, Illinois, May
4, 1925; m. his cousin Katherine Stone, September 23, 1866, d.
Barrington, Illinois, November 26, 1923.

- c. 1. Anna M., b. February 6, 1868, Wabash, Indiana; m. Oc-
tober 4, 1885, Frank T. Seaverens, b. at Erie, Penn.,
April 19, 1865.
- c. 1. Blanch Pinkney, b. August 13, 1886; m. Leonard F.
McHugh, June 15, 1923.

2. Bernice Stone, b. January 10, 1888, Miller, S. Dakota; m. John O'Halloran, October 14, 1908.
 - c. 1. Janice Ruth, b. September 27, 1910.
 2. Richard John, b. January 8, 1914, Miller, S. Dakota.
 3. Julia Katharine, b. January 30, 1890; m. J. Vern Thorndike, September 7, 1912.
 - c. 1. James V., Jr., b. May 6, 1914, Sioux City, Iowa.
 2. Jane Louise, b. December 6, 1922, Sioux City, Iowa.
 4. Walter Winslow, b. May 26, 1892, Miller, S. Dakota; m. Mable Harriet Peck, June 6, 1917.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth Jane, b. April 17, 1920.
 5. Marion, b. December 22, 1908.
2. Effie May, b. May 27, 1870, Wabash, Indiana; m. Charles H. Langdon, August 18, 1892.
 - c. 1. John Ranson, b. July 20, 1893.
 2. Howard Frazee, b. June 27, 1897.
 3. Katie Pauline, b. November 6, 1898; m. Harold Hallberg, January 21, 1917.
 - c. 1. Donald Hugo, b. October 27, 1919.
 2. Dorothy Arlene, b. December 13, 1921.
 3. Bonnie Bess, b. November 8, 1924.
 4. Anna Irene, b. November 6, 1898; m. W. C. Vengdenhil, March 3, 1920.
 - c. 1. Joyce May, b. April 23, 1921.
 2. Max Williams, b. December 19, 1925.
 5. Charles Arthur, b. July 10, 1905; m. Edna Moore.
 6. Frank Paul, b. November 13, 1907.



HON. WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE
1841-1912

United States District Attorney from Mississippi.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE, 1841-1912

Okolona, Mississippi.

Soldier, Statesman.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN: second son of Joseph Samuel Frazee (1817-1891) and his wife Ann Elizabeth Stone (1826-1901), was soldier in the Confederate Army, enlisting from Indiana. His father's family moved later to Mississippi where William Doniphan became a prominent citizen. For some years he was Judge in the city of Okolona, under President McKinley became United States District Attorney for the northern District of Mississippi. This office he held until his death, 1912. He was a close friend of President William McKinley and Mark Hannah, traveling with them during Mr. McKinley's campaign.

Below is a copy of William Doniphan Frazee's War Record; written by Himself, March, 1911.

Left Louisville, Ky., where I was living at my uncle's, Dr. L. J. Frazee, on the night of July 3, 1861, and on the 4th joined Co. E., 2nd Kentucky Regiment, Infantry, at Camp Boone, about ten miles north of Clarksville, Tenn.

We were mustered into the Confederate Army about the middle of that month, and continued in the service as a member of said company and regiment until close of the war.

Was all through the battles of Ft. Donaldson, Hartsville, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., and Chickamauga.

Received a severe wound at Murfreesboro, and laid in my bed nearly three months from a wound at Chickamauga, from which not entirely recovered, and never will.

When under the command of Gen'l John H. Morgan, about 1,400 captured more than 1,700 prisoners before breakfast, after marching all night.

Was awarded a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga. (See Page 583 of Ed. Porter Thompson's History of Co. E., 2nd Reg., the orphans of 1st Ky. Brigade Infantry.)

Was paroled at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1865.

Settled at Okolona, Miss., in 1866, and continued to reside there until about five years ago when I removed to Oxford, Miss.

Am a member of Gen. W. F. Tucker Camp, U. C. V., at Okolona, Miss., and from its organization until I removed to this place, was Adjutant of same.

Was one of the corporals of the company until about one month before the battle of Chickamauga, where I was appointed 3rd sergeant.

The 2nd Ky. Reg. was surrendered at Ft. Donaldson (not captured) and we remained in prison at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., until about the 24th of Aug., 1862, when we were exchanged and sent from there to Cairo, Ill., and from there down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where we were delivered to the Confederate authorities.

While the boat upon which we returned was anchored near Helena, Ark., I jumped overboard and saved a Confederate soldier from drowning.

Am now residing at Oxford, Miss., and enjoying fair health.

Was in my seventeenth year when I entered the service.

LOUIS JACOB FRAZEE, b. 1849, d. December 17, 1906, brother of the above, was a physician. Graduated from the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky. He practiced his profession first at Lancaster, Kentucky, then at Richmond, later at Lexington, where was his home at the time of his death. He married Lou Ann Martin in 1873. His only child, a daughter Hattie, was born while he was a resident of Richmond. He was quite a successful and outstanding physician, and a prominent citizen. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of Medical Examiners of Richmond. There follows a sketch of their sister, Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, prominent in the literary world.

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JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN

2317 So. Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

President of the Authors' and Composers' Society of Arkansas.

JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN is a writer of whom the Southland is justly proud. Mrs. Cappleman is a Kentuckian by birth, reared in Mississippi, educated and married in Kentucky, and has for many years been a resident of her adopted state, Arkansas.

Mrs. Cappleman is at present president of the Authors' and Composers' Society of Arkansas, one of the officers of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Women's Club; poet laureate of Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Arkansas; poet laureate of the Trans-Mississippi Department, United Confederate Veterans; poet laureate of the Chautauqua Class (1914) of New York.

She is an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Dames of 1846, the Daughters of the American Revolution and several other patriotic organizations.

She was eight years state president of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Mississippi; secretary and historian (two terms each) of the Mississippi Division, U. D. C.; twice president and three times secretary of the Federation of Clubs of Mississippi; state commandant of the Dames of 1846 of both Mississippi and Arkansas; twice conductress and twice worthy matron of the O. E. S. of Okolona, Miss.; president five years of the first Literary Club of Mississippi; three times poet laureate of the Mississippi Press Association; a member of the Mississippi Historical Association; represented the South at the first reunion of the Blue and Gray; has served as sponsor, matron of honor and chaperon at dozens of national conventions and reunions, where she is always invited to read her own poems, and is an honorary member of clubs and societies in almost every Southern state.

Mrs. Cappleman began writing verse in early childhood, and her productions were frequently published in newspapers and periodicals of Mississippi. Among Mrs. Cappleman's early patrons were Major S. A. Jonas of Aberdeen, Miss., author of the famous poem, "Lines on a Confederate Note," and that

masterly and eccentric poet, Will Hubbard-Kernan, who resided in Okolona, Miss., where he wrote many of his brilliant poems.

At the time of her graduation at Franklin College, Ky., Mrs. Cappleman was awarded a handsome gold medal for proficiency in writing, Governor Bradley being one of the judges, he presenting the medal.

Mrs. Cappleman has been a contributor to many periodicals and newspapers, notably the Detroit Free Press, the Bohemian, the Confederate Veteran, the Sketch Book, the Courier-Journal, the Commercial Appeal and others. She has been awarded prizes and honorable mention in a number of poetical contests. About two hundred of her poems have been published in a volume entitled *Heart Songs*, of which the Boston (Mass.) *Ideas* has this to say:

"Heart Songs," by Josie Frazee Cappleman, is a book of poems rightly named, for truly they all go right to the heart and win the sympathy of every reader. Such beautiful, tender sentiments—sympathy and pathos run through the various poems and make us feel they are the feeling we have felt but not been able to so eloquently express.

Every line is the expression of the soul of a woman, loving, tender, brave and true. The thoughts of her soul are caught and implanted in the hearts of her readers. She seems to know all the noble feelings of the human heart and she knows its joy, pathos and sorrow, too, and teaches us to have sympathy with others' feelings.

Mrs. Cappleman's love poems and motherhood poems are especially sweet and tender. "Where Do the Kisses Grow?" and "Baby Kisses" show the sweetness of mother love.

"The Blue and Gray" tells a pathetic story of two loving hearts which were parted by the Civil War, but were reunited years afterward.

Her poems seem to stir in our own souls the emotions which filled the writer's.

"The Angel of the Gray," most touching in its sentiment, was

read at the unveiling of the Winnie Davis monument in Richmond, Va. This poem, together with "Forrest of Tennessee" and "Our Southern Girl" were the subjects of an eloquent letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this talented writer.

Mrs. Cappleman has studied with Dr. and Mrs. Curry of the Boston School of Expression, and with Prof. Merrill of Vanderbilt University, and has given special attention to the reading of her own productions. She has presented author's programs in Memphis, Jackson and Mont Eagle, Tenn.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and throughout Mississippi, and read her poem, "The Blue and the Gray," at the reunion of the two armies at Evansville, Ind., where she was "the guest of the nation."

Second only to her gift of poetry, Mrs. Cappleman's ruling passion seems to be patriotism; many of her most appealing poems deal with her own beloved Southland. Mrs. Cappleman has five immense scrapbooks filled with clippings laudatory of her work. She began, so her teachers state, to write verse at the tender age of five years.

Her poem, "Out Here in Arkansas," captured and brought to Little Rock the great Confederate reunion in 1911, stated the Mobile (Ala.) Register. This poem was read at three joint sessions of the Arkansas legislature, and used by the promoters of the "Arkansas on Wheels" for advertising the state away from home. The poem is also used in the Little Rock public schools.

Her poem, "The Modern Woman," is perhaps her most popular poem of recent years—the picture of what is expected of the "modern woman" is a gem of the "purest ray serene."

There is pathos in the very title of her "No One Comes Home to Me," its reading touches every heart with tears. This is pronounced by critics as "a poem that will live."

The New York Chautauquan says of her poem, "Service," that "it is the most comprehensive description of the spirit of the times yet seen."

The Memphis Commercial Appeal speaks of "The Message" as "a perfect lyric poem."



MRS. JOSIE FRAZEE CAPPLEMAN
Little Rock, Arkansas
Poet, Writer, Prominent Club Woman.

But it was when the Detroit Free Press published her "Where Do the Kisses Grow?" that she attained an international recognition. This poem was sent all over the world. It was published in London, England, in several religious periodicals, and was used as a tract by the M. E. Church, South, in the missionary work in Asia, along the Ganges river, to arouse the mother love of the native women for their infants, thus preventing them from sacrificing their children to the hideous idolatry of the Ganges.

Mrs. Cappleman is the cousin of Mr. Vachel Lindsay's mother. These two women were daughters of brothers.

The following complimentary notice of Mrs. Cappleman appeared in the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1928, it is the conclusion to an article by that well known newspaper correspondent, George M. Moreland, describing the reunion of the Confederate soldiers in Little Rock, Arkansas:

While I was at Little Rock it was my good fortune to meet in the historic old park which surrounds the State War Memorial one of the outstanding literary characters of the Wonder State—a lady whose poems have been read and enjoyed by thousands of people throughout America.

Once in an outburst of eloquence—poetic eloquence—this poet sang this beautiful song:

"And the women! They're the sweetest
And the dearest, and the best,
Nor can we help but love them,
My friends—must be confessed;
While the men are second only
To these women, without flaw,
Aye, gentlemen still have we
Out here in Arkansas."

Those eulogistic lines are from the pen of Josie Frazee Cappleman, famous Arkansas poet and nationally recognized lady of literary renown.

It was my good fortune that I had the honor of meeting Mrs. Cappleman by chance in the park at Little Rock. Readers, I wish you could all have been with me to enjoy this impromptu literary feast which I enjoyed as I stood there in that historic old park, hat in hand, and was entertained by this talented southern lady and famous poet of Arkansas.

I was elated to learn that Mrs Cappleman is not only a poet but she is likewise a historian who has delved deeply into the beautiful history of Arkansas. I stood with mouth agape while she recounted to me many of the lofty annals of my wonderland and expressed ardent devotion to the state of which we are both proud to be citizens.

Somehow as I stood there and listened to this genius as she entertained me with her rare gift of conversational powers, I felt so hypnotized that I found myself repeating, I fear half aloud, some verses from her own gifted pen.

“When I’m afloat on my song-ship
The Universe sings to me;
My eyes are open to the vast, vague hope,
And I vision Immensity.

“Oh! I skim and I dive and am drifting
Out—out on the Anywhere Sea;
For when I’m afloat on my song-ship
The Universe sings to me.”

That’s the way I felt as I stood there and drank in the eloquence of my gifted companion. It seemed I was drifting—drifting somewhere—I knew not where—“on the Anywhere Sea” with an Arkansas genius and poet as the pilot of my craft as I seemed to “vision Immensity.”



MRS. MATILDA BURBRIDGE FRAZEE DR. LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE
Louisville, Kentucky 1819-1905

LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE, 1819-1905

Physician and Writer, Louisville, Kentucky.

DR. LEWIS JACOB FRAZEE: There is an autobiographical sketch of Dr. Frazee as a conclusion to his sketch on family history included in this volume. In this sketch, Dr. Frazee gives reminiscences of his boyhood, leaving off before relating the interesting experiences of his young manhood, but further on in his history of which this sketch is a part he relates some of the later facts of interest. Dr. Frazee relates that after he had exhausted the facilities in Kentucky for a medical education he later went to Philadelphia, where he attended lectures and still later went to Europe, spending a year in furthering medical study in Paris. Of this trip across the Atlantic, a rare experience in those early days, he says that on April 25th, 1844, he sailed from New York on the Havre Packet *Ville de Lyon*. He landed at Havre on May the 29th. After his year of study was complete he spent some time in travel. On his return trip he sailed from Liverpool. He took vessel on August 11th, 1845, but remained at anchor until August 13th. As there was no "regular packet" to leave for several days he sailed on a merchant vessel.

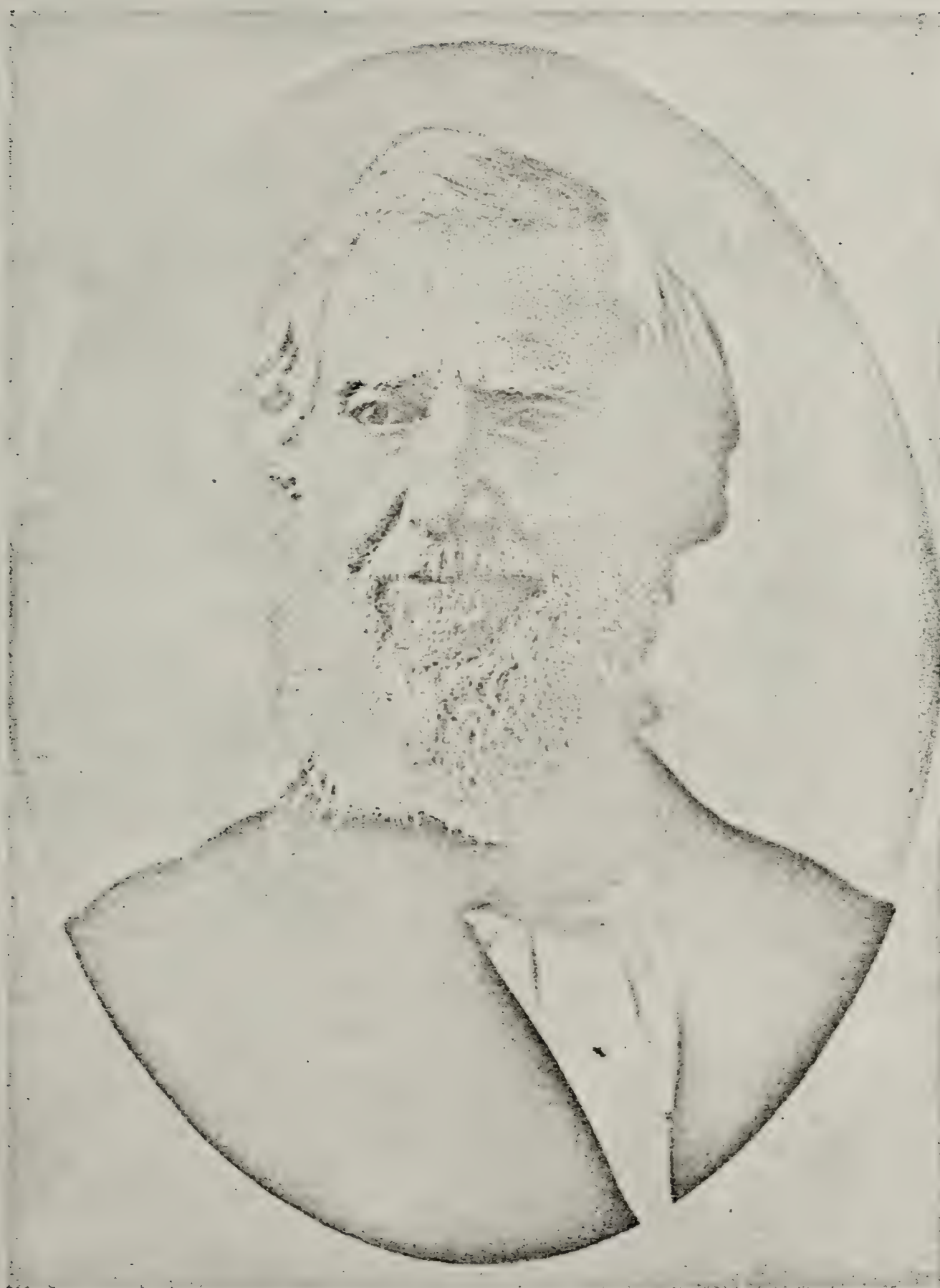
It must be remembered that the vessels in which Dr. Frazee crossed and recrossed the Atlantic were the old-time sailing vessels, as steamships were not yet in use. As he was ready for the return voyage there was in the harbor at Liverpool a new steamship, "The Great Britain," lying in dock expecting to leave in a few days. In Dr. Frazee's own words we quote his reason for not taking this wonderful steamboat for his return voyage, "but I was unwilling to risk this mammoth craft of thirty-five hundred tons burden, with one thousand horse power, and measuring three hundred and thirty-two feet in length upon her maiden voyage across the Atlantic." He arrived in New York Harbor on August 21, returning in less time than the trip over the previous year.

His description of the appearance of New York Harbor less than a hundred years ago is most interesting. "On the morning of August 21st, 1845, I had the heart thrilling joy of once more

looking upon the shores of my dear native land, the Land of Liberty. The beautiful Bay of New York, with the white sails like so many swans smoothly gliding over its bright waters, the velvet banks, the green shade trees and the neat white cottages form no mean picture to greet the eye of one who has just made a long and tedious voyage at sea."

LEWIS JACOB, second son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee (1792-1824) and his wife Susan Doniphan (1794-1884) was born in Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, August 23, 1819, d. August 12, 1905. Louisville, Kentucky; m. Matilda Burbridge, b. Nov. 12, 1823. Port Gibson, Miss., d. Oct. 27, 1907.

- c. 1. James Burbridge, b. August 21, 1847, d. Nov. 7, 1870.
- 2. Lewis Jacob II, b. April 8, 1849, d. Dec. 29, 1912; m. Minnie Rowley, July 2, 1889.
 - c. 1. Mary, b. July 20, 1890.
 - 2. Martha, b. Jan. 1893.
- 3. George Burbridge I, b. April 9, 1851, d. Feb. 24, 1925; m. Jan. 21, 1847. Sally Clark Riley, b. Jan. 21, 1847.
 - c. 1. James Burbridge, b. Nov. 25, 1874; m. Bessie May Love, Nov. 25, 1919.
 - 2. Matilda Jane, b. Jan. 8, 1876.
 - 3. William Ewing, b. Aug. 23, 1877, d. July 14, 1913.
 - 4. Lewis Jacob III, b. May 18, 1879, d. May 18, 1921; m. Lily Yenowine, July 31, 1903.
 - c. 1. Lewis Jacob IV, b. Aug. 2, 1905.
 - 2. William Ewing II, b. Nov. 7, 1913, d. Nov. 17, 1913.
 - 3. James Farding, b. Nov. 7, 1915.
- 5. George Burbridge II, b. April 25, 1881; m. Vera Cone, 1912.
 - c. 1. James Burbridge, b. Feb. 13, 1919.
- 6. Elizabeth Ewing Frazee, b. Oct. 25, 1885; m. Rev. Robert Daugherty, July 6, 1916.
 - c. 1. Matilda Frazee, b. July 20, 1917.
- 4. Mary Smith Frazee, b. Dec. 8, 1852; m. Alfred How April 10, 1878, d. 1927.



REV. WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE
1841-1912
Preacher, writer and lecturer.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE, 1822-1902

Lawyer, Lecturer, Preacher and Author.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE was born at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, April 9, 1822, died May 29, 1902, Moosa, California. He studied law in 1840 in the office of John A. McClung, nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, licensed to practice law 1842, practiced law in Rushville, Indiana, 1843-1846, in partnership with Phineas M. Cassady; went to Fort De Moines and helped lay out the town plot there, at the time receiving three hundred and twenty acres of land; became a member of the Christian Church in 1844 at Little Flat Rock, Rush County, Indiana, went to California during the Gold Rush of "'49," later returned to Indiana where in 1854 he married Rebecca Jenkinson of Deerfield, Indiana, a little town near Winchester. She was the daughter of a very prominent citizen, Isaac Jenkinson. She was a marvelous woman, one of great talent, a lady of unusual refinement and brilliancy. While living in Winchester Mr. Frazee was law-partner of Enos L. Watson, the talented father of a talented son, the Hon. James Eli Watson, United States Senator from Indiana. Later Mr. Frazee was proprietor of a book store in Indianapolis. A singular coincidence occurred while Mr. Frazee possessed this book store. One day he lost a highly prized diamond-set shirt stud, the loss of which caused much anxiety and worry. Each member of the family looked high and low but all efforts were of no avail, the stud could not be found. Mr. Frazee worried so constantly over the loss of this valued treasure that during his night's sleep he had a vivid dream, dreaming that he had found the stud in a certain place back of a counter in his book store. So disappointed was he when he awakened, and so vivid was his dream, that he immediately hurried to the store and to the spot indicated by the dream, and sure enough, there was the stud, the finding of which gave him the happiest surprise of his life.

While living in Indianapolis his wife's health became so impaired that it was decided a change of climate might be of benefit

to her. The book store was disposed of and in 1873 the family, consisting of father, mother and six children, made the long toilsome trip to California. They made their home in San Bernardino, where Mr. Frazee opened a law office, and on Sundays preached for the Christian Church of that place. While living in San Bernardino he also published a newspaper. Some years later he gave up all other vocations and devoted himself entirely to preaching, lecturing and writing. He was fluent and eloquent, a speaker with charm, and literary merit. His best known and best selling book was entitled "Reminiscences and Sermons," which sold through the fifth edition. Mr. Frazee was one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian Church, and was a co-worker and follower of that great American Divine, Alexander Campbell. Mr. Frazee was also the author of "Sunshine and Shadows in Southern Lands," "San Bernardino County, Its Climate and Resources," "Oceanside, the Gateway City," and several others of minor importance. His ability as a public speaker led to extensive travel and lecture tours which extended over most of the United States.

The climate in California was not equal to restoring the health of his talented and gracious wife. She lived but a few years after their removal to California, passing away Sept. 3, 1876. Burial at San Bernardino.

There were six children born to this union.

c. 1. Wilmont D., b. Dec. 26, 1855, d. ——. Attended Butler University, Indiana, later went to Arizona and founded the Arizona Gazette, became Justice of the Peace and held a responsible position with the Arizona Canal Company. In 1881 he married Miss Margaret Tucker.

c. 1. Wilmont D., Jr.; m., 2 sons.

2. Louise Pauline.

3. Helen Isabell; m., 2 sons.

4. Mary.

2. Isaac Jenkinson, b. Indiana, Nov. 30, 1858. Artist, Poet, Author and Singer. Studied art in Louisville, Kentucky, under Clarence Boyd, who had been a pupil of

Carolus Duran of Paris; m. 1885, Bettie Dickinson of Louisville, Kentucky. Returned to California and studied Art under Anedee Joullin, in the meantime overseeing a farm in San Louis Rey. Later purchased the beautiful, picturesque, oak-clad estate of Woreland, upon which he built a most unique and artistic towered structure called "Frazee Castle." It is three stories in height and built of granite. It is medieval in appearance and quite imposing setting amidst trees and mountains. It was while residing in this castle that Mr. Frazee wrote and produced that great Indian pageant, Kelshi Manido, or Great Spirit, which is still running twelve years after its first appearance, which was given in 1915 in the great out-of-doors around Frazee Castle, Mr. Frazee and all members of his family participating as the actors. This first audience consisted of hundreds of people coming from miles around, even from great distances, to see this remarkable performance.

Mr. Frazee has done much newspaper work and some magazine work. In 1913 he won first prize in the "Lyric West Central" for the best poem published during the year. Besides Mr. Frazee's talent as artist and writer he has possessed one of those very rare, high, sweet, tenor voices, seldom equalled either on or off the stage.

At present his Art Studio is at Laguna Beach, California. Mrs. Frazee also is a person of rare talents. She has produced some very clever literary sketches characteristic of old Spanish Mission days, which have found ready favor with magazine publishers.

Isaac Jenkinson Frazee m. 1885, Bettie Dickinson.

- c. 1. William Addison, b. May 1, 1886; m. Marian White, seven children.
2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1889, m. Professor C. A. Worsley, two children. Prof. Worsley teaches in the high school at Fullertown, California. Mrs.



FRAZEE TOWER CASTLE
Moosa, California
Built by and home of Isaac Jenkinson Frazee.

Worsley is gifted as a designer of interior decorating, she does beautiful pottery and hammered metal work.

3. Lewis Jenkinson, b. Dec. 8, 1893, d. Sept. 29, 1925. Did a marvelous work as leader and teacher of boys, a beautiful singer, he took the leading dramatic part in the pageant, Kitshi Manido; m. June 29, 1918, Gertrude Rettig, three children.
4. Helen, b. April 14, 1896, teacher. Because of her beautiful voice was chosen from a group of three hundred for the title role of Aduretus, the Greek play given in San Diego. She also has rare poetical talent. Her sonnets have brought renown to the family. Braithwaite, editor of American Anthology, wrote to her father that her "Sonnet Sequence" was the best thing in its line published during the year in America. Her name also appears in the British Anthology. She has been rated as one of the seven best sonnet writers now living in America. She married, 1919, Professor W. M. Bower, three children.
5. Nahda Rebecca, b. March 8, 1898, talented as a writer of short stories; has unusual dramatic ability; m. Rev. Samuel W. Wheeler, 1918, three children.
6. Betty Dickinson, gifted in dramatics and as a writer of verses, graduate of California State University. A teacher of English; m. June, 1927, Professor Paul Layman Moses, teacher of science.
7. Edee Lou (Edith Louise) talented and beautiful, gifted in dramatics, art, poetry and song. A rare musician, graduate California State University; m. 1926, Dr. Carl E. Eckhart, scientist, who is now in Munich, as representative of the United

States Government to do scientific and research work.

3. Susan Isabelle, b. April 13, 1860, talented as a writer and teacher of English. Has taught English many years and has written a text book on English. She has mothered and educated two nieces, graduating both of them in the California State University. She has been an angel of goodness and mercy to her brother and his family. As a teacher she has wielded a great influence over her pupils, has been especially helpful to young men in inspiring them with moral courage and a worthwhile character. Hundreds of her pupils will call her "blessed," for the refined, cultured and moral influence she exerted over them both in the classroom and elsewhere. Education in California has been greatly benefited by her work and her influence.
4. Doniphan Blair, b. July 27, 1863, d. May, 1899. Lawyer, "Large and handsome like his great-uncle, Alexander W. Doniphan, for whom he was named, and universally loved for a sweet, cheery, amiable disposition."
5. Wilemina Rebecca, b. 1865, d. 1870.
6. Francis Samuel, b. 1868, d. 1878.

The following poems were written by daughters of Isaac Jenkinson Frazee, Laguna Beach, California.

IMMORTALITY

When I behold the infinite skiey spaces
 Or gaze into the mighty depths of sea,
 I am struck dumb by God's unnumbered phases
 And tremble at His vast immensity.
 But—when the little leaves at break of morning
 Tremble with separate thrills of life's delight
 And the old moon, boat-like, without a warning,
 Has broken from the moorings of the night,
 A sudden nearness to my soul's creation

Holds me as part of that immensity,
Companion-wise, and finding its relation
Breaks through the veil of immortality.

—Betty Frazee Moses

I do not know why I should love the world
With such a sudden, sweet abandonment—
Last night my life was drifting, sails half-furled,
A weary vessel where the wind is spent;
Today, a gallant thing, it rides the foam,
I am in love with being first myself—
A wistful wonder walks my little home
And sets the china singing on the shelf.

The baby smiling, in a happy dream,
The children playing on the trim, green lawn,
Stab me with sudden beauty. Like a stream
Life bears me up, and out, and on, and on,
Lifting above all duties that would irk,
Thankful to be a woman at her work.

—Helen Frazee Bower.

PATERNAL ANCESTRAL LINE OF EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE

JOSEPH FRAZEE, b. 16—, 1713, b. England (?); m. Mary Osborne, daughter Stephen Osborne, his son or grandson Ephraim, m. twice, twenty-eight children. First wife's children, nineteen. Second wife's children, nine.

Ephraim had a son Ephraim, but it is not known which of the two wives was his mother. This EPHRAIM m. three times, father of eighteen children; names of wives not known. Sons by second marriage:

- c. 1. Samuel; m. Rebecca Jacobs from Sandy Glades, on the Big Kanahwa, Virginia, now part of Pennsylvania, moved to Mason County, Kentucky.

- c. 1. Dr. Ephraim Frazee, b. Mason County, Kentucky;
m. Susan M. Doniphan.
c. 1. Joseph Samuel.
2. Lewis Jacob.
3. William Doniphan.
4. Ephraim Samuel.
2. Thurman.

MATERNAL LINE

DON ALPHONSE JPHAN, ancestor of Alexander Doniphan of Virginia, 1650-1716.

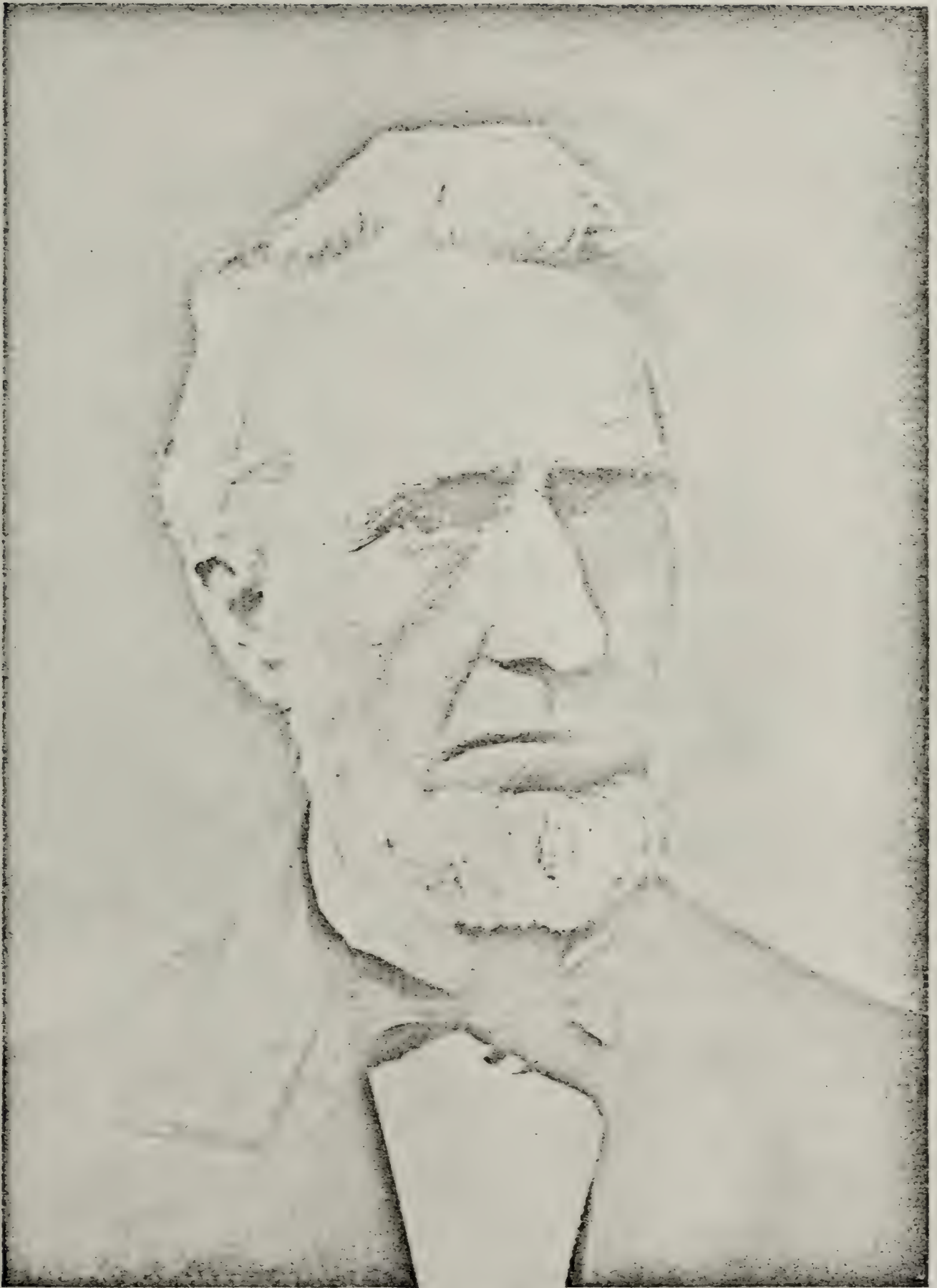
ALEXANDER DONIPHAN m. Margaret Mott, daughter of George Mott; whose son, Mott, m. Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson; whose son, Alexander, m. Mary Waugh, daughter of Joseph Waugh; whose son, Joseph Doniphan, m. Ann Smith, daughter of Captain Thomas William Smith; whose daughter, Susan, m. Dr. Ephraim Frazee.

Customer Smith of Osterhanger, England, ancestor of Sir Sydney Smith; whose son, Joseph Thomas Smith, m. Kitty Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson; whose son, Thomas Smith, b. 1739, d. Nov. 29, 1801, m. 1760, Mary Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Parson James Keith and his wife, Mary Isham Randolph; whose daughter, Ann, m. Joseph Doniphan; whose daughter, Susan, m. Dr. Ephraim Frazee.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, 1824-1896

Preacher, Legislator, Landowner and Stockman.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, was the fourth and youngest son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Susan Doniphan Frazee, and was a descendant on the paternal line of Joseph Frazee, one of the "Associates" of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, and his wife, Mary Osborne Frazee, whose father, Stephen Osborne, was also one of the Elizabethtowne "Associates." On the maternal line he was descended from Don



HON. EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE
1824-1896



FRANCES AUSTEN FRAZEE
Wife of Ephraim Samuel Frazee

Alphonso Jphan (Doniphan), George Mott, Reverend John Waugh, Reverend John Keith and other illustrious Virginia families, including the Randolphs, Ishams and Wheatlies. He was born at Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1824, died at Orange, Indiana, June 14, 1896. On March 9, 1847, he married Frances Elizabeth Austen of Fayette County, born Jan. 20, 1827, in Baltimore, Maryland, she died May 1, 1910, at Orange, Indiana. All their children were born in Rush County, Indiana.

- c. 1. Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922.
2. George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.
3. Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891, Rush County.
4. Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896.
5. Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856.
6. Ephraim, b. May 10, 1858.
7. John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926.
8. } Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862 { d. Sept. 28, 1862.
9. } { d. Oct. 8, 1862.
10. Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864.
11. Frances, b. July 12, 1866.
12. Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, d. Dec. 21, 1877.

1. Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922; m. Nov. 28, 1876, Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay, b. Gallatin County, Kentucky, Aug. 31, 1843, d. Sept. 19, 1918. All their children were born in Springfield, Illinois.

- c. 1. Clive Catharine, b. Oct. 10, 1877; m. June 14, 1904, Dr. Arthur Paul Wakefield, b. Oct. 5, 1878, Bloomfield, Ohio.

- c. 1. Vachel Lindsay, b. April 17, 1906, Wuhu, China.

2. Mary Churchill, b. May 18, 1908, Springfield, Ill., d. China, March 8, 1916.

3. Catharine Frazee, b. Sept. 26, 1913, Wuhu, China.

4. Martha Isabelle, b. May 4, 1915, Wuhu, China.

2. Nicholas Vachel, b. Nov. 10, 1879, poet, writer;

- m. May 19, 1925, Elizabeth Conner, b. Oct. 12, 1901, Spokane, Washington.
- c. 1. Susan Doniphan, b. May 28, 1926, Spokane, Washington.
- 2. Nicholas Cave, b. Sept. 16, 1927, Spokane, Washington.
- 3. Isabel, b. March 10, 1881, d. April 7, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 4. Esther, b. 1883, d. March 20, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 5. Eudora, b. Oct. 10, 1885, d. April 3, 1888, Springfield, Illinois.
- 6. Joy, b. Aug. 29, 1889; m. April 11, 1914, Benjamin Harrison Blair, b. Sept. 28, 1888, Warrensville, Ohio.
- c. 1. Vachel Lindsay, b. March 3, 1915, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 2. Benita Harrison, b. Sept. 23, 1918.
- 3. Catharine Frazee, b. May 15, 1921.
- 4. Alexander Doniphan, b. April 19, 1925, d. May 2, 1926.
- 5. Francis Austen, b. Jan. 24, 1927.
- 6. Harrison Lindsay, b. July 30, 1928.
- 2. George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.
- 3. Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891, Springfield, Missouri; m. March 19, 1872, Jesse W. Robinson, b. Dec. 27, 1842, Rush County, Indiana, d. Aug. 12, 1918, Long Beach, California.
- c. 1. Samuel Osmyn, b. Rush County, Dec. 18, 1873; m. Aug. 24, 1902, Cora Heeb, b——, d. Dec. 17, 1926.
- 2. John Claudius, b. Rush County, Nov. 5, 1875; m. Alma Bing of Montana. Their children were all born in Montana.
- c. 1. Emma Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1900; m. Fred R. Brown.

- c. 1. Helen, b. in Montana.
- 2. Jessie Susan, b. June 25, 1902, in Montana;
m. Albert Quay.
- c. 1. Albert, b. in Montana.
- 3. Anna May, b. Feb. 5, 1904; m. Wallace W.
Bruce.
- c. 1. Claudia Roberta.
- 4. Doniphan Franklin, b. Sept. 26, 1905.
- 5. Edward Raymond, b. July 14, 1914.
- 6. Eleanor Lucille, b. Dec. 23, 1917.
- 3. James Holton, b. Rush County, Indiana, April 3,
1878, d. Aug. 31, 1927, at Spokane, Washington;
m. April 5, 1905, Lucy May Cunningham, b. April
3, 1878.
- c. 1. Jean, b. Feb. 8, 1914, Spokane, Washington.
- 4. William Doniphan, b. Aug. 11, 1880, Rush County,
Indiana. Lives in the Philippines. Manager of
Cocoanut Ranch; m. March, 1913, Anna ———.
- c. 1. William Doniphan, Jr., b. Feb. 1914, Phil-
ippines.
- 5. Jesse Blount, b. Shelby County, Indiana, Nov. 12,
1882, Merchant, Belgrade, Montana; m. 1st, Elois
Clough, Sept. 16, 1904, d. Aug. 24, 1907; m. 2nd,
Mable Gilmer, June 14, 1910.
- c. 1. Ruth, b. 1912.
- 2. Ray, b. 1914.
- 3. Frances, b. 1920.
- 6. Edward Frazee, b. Shelby County, Indiana, Oct. 12,
1886. Resides in Arizona.
- 4. Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896, Rushville,
Indiana; m. Jan. 9, 1884, George Wallace Campbell,
b. March 18, 1854, lawyer and editor. Their children
were born in Rushville, Indiana.
- c. 1. Bruce, b. Dec. 2, 1884; m. June 9, 1909, Alice Kath-
leen Skead, Winnipeg, Canada.
- c. 1. Eileen, b. May 18, 1910, d. Aug. 12, 1910.

2. Leslie Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1911, d. Nov. 20, 1912.
3. Wallace Vaughan, b. Oct. 18, 1915.
2. Helen, b. March 7, 1887; m. June 14, 1911, Dr. George Walter Havens, b. Rushville.
 - c. 1. Isabelle, b. March 18, 1915, McGill, Nevada.
3. Leland, b. March 11, 1895, Mining Engineer for Missouri Pacific Railroad; m. July 20, 1922, Mary Kinnard Southwick, b. Nov. 22, 1894, Atlantic City, New Jersey, married in Chicago.
 - c. 1. Leland, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1923, St. Louis.
 2. Francis Ephraim, b. Nov. 19, 1926, d. March 12, 1927, Benton, Arkansas.
 3. Elizabeth Kinnard, b. Nov. 19, 1926.
5. Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856. Churchman and land owner; m. Dec. 2, 1879, Evaline Blacklidge, b. Dec. 2, 1858, Rush County.
 - c. 1. Mary, b. March 27, 1881, Orange, Indiana, d. March 26, 1907.
 2. Grace, b. Oct. 24, 1884, Orange, Indiana; m. May 5, 1910, Richard V. Sipe, b. Feb. 25, 1883, Orange, Indiana. Lawyer, Writer.
 - c. 1. Ruth, b. May 6, 1913, Indianapolis, d. July 9, 1927.
3. Edward Samuel, b. Dec. 15, 1893, Rush county; m. June 16, 1916, Rita Readle, b. Sept. 23, 1893, Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Jean, b. Sept. 18, 1917.
 2. Robert, b. Dec. 20, 1919.
 3. Martha Evaline, b. Dec. 21, 1926.
4. Dorothy, b. March 6, 1898, Rush County; m. Reverend C. Harold Douglas, a minister in the Orthodox Friends Church, is the Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Criticism in the Seminary and Collegiate Bible Institute of Washington, D. C. Mr. Douglas is a graduate with the

degree of Bachelor of Arts of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and of Columbia University, New York, with the degree of Master of Arts. He graduated from the Philadelphia School of the Bible, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and studied at the Bible Institute of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Winona School of Theology, Winona Lake, Indiana. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Bonebrake Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

6. Ephraim, b. May 10, 1858. Never married, resides in Aberdeen, Washington, where he is one of the pillars in the Christian Church; reference to him is made in the sketches of his father and mother.
7. John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926, Rushville, Indiana. Lumber and Coal Merchant; m. April 25, 1888, Bertha Alice Havens, b. Aug. 17, 1861, Rushville, Indiana.
 - c. 1. Lewis Maddox, b. July 21, 1889; Public Speaker and Entertainer, m. Aug. 11, 1923, Kendrick Brook.
 2. Frances, b. June 6, 1893, Rushville, Indiana; Press Reporter and Reader, m. Nov. 18, 1919, Jay Gould Drum, merchant, Miles City, Montana.
 - c. 1. John Jay, b. Oct. 8, 1920, Miles City.
 2. David George, b. March 7, 1923, Miles City.
 3. Alice, b. April 6, 1925, Miles City.
 3. John Paul, Jr., b. Feb. 18, 1895, Rushville, Indiana; m. Feb. 1919, Lucile Charman Gray.
 - c. 1. Charman.
 2. Janet Gray.
 4. William Havens, b. Oct. 10, 1903, Rushville.
- 8.) } Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862 { d. Sept. 28, 1862.
- 9.) } { d. Oct. 8, 1862.
10. Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864, promoter, builder,

owner and for thirty-three years the manager of the Connersville Telephone Plant. m. March 15, 1888, Beulah Hamilton, b. June 6, 1866, Bracken County, Kentucky.

c. 1. Samuel Oliver, b. June 27, 1889, d. Sept. 12, 1889, Connersville, Indiana.

2. Paul Anderson, b. June 15, 1891, d. April 17, 1908, Connersville, Indiana.

3. Essie May, b. May 6, 1894, Connersville, Indiana; m. Dec. 5, 1920, Jo Charles Johnston, b. July 29, 1896, Greensburg, Indiana. Wholesale grocery merchant.

c. 1. Lewis Anderson, b. Oct. 11, 1921.

2. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1924.

3. Sarah Josephine, b. July 25, 1926.

11. Frances, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana; m. Nov. 27, 1889, Lucius Oliver Hamilton, b. Jan. 29 1862, Bracken County, Kentucky.

c. 1. Francis Frazee, b. Feb. 21, 1891, Rush County, Indiana; m. 1st, Sept. 15, 1916, Lera Ruth Crane, b. ———, Lafayette, Indiana, d. Oct. 22, 1918; m. 2nd, July 22, 1920, Cathryn Miller, b. May 11, 1903, Mattoon, Illinois.

c. 1. Jack Miller, b. Dec. 16, 1921, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Francis Frazee, Jr., b. Aug. 9, 1923, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Oliver Theodore II, b. April 9, 1894, Rush County, Indiana; m. May 21, 1921, Miriam Wilson, b. July 27, 1895, Greenfield, Indiana.

c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 22, 1923, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924, Indianapolis, Ind.

3. Miriam, b. Aug. 27, 1928, Tucson, Arizona.

3. Lucius Vachel, b. May 25, 1897, Rush County, In-

diana; m. October 18, 1919, Harriett Shute, b. Feb. 14, 1899, Jackson, Michigan.

c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925, Indianapolis, Indiana.

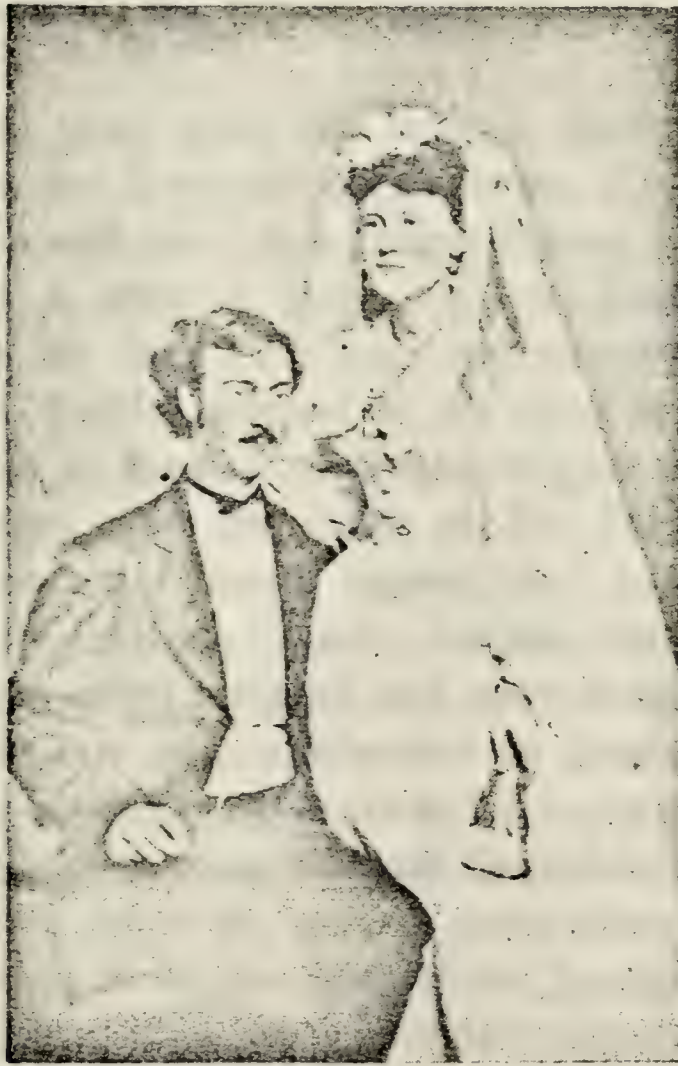
12. Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, Rush County, d. Dec. 31, 1877.

SKETCH WRITTEN DURING THE "80's"

By Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky.

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, my youngest brother, was born in Mayslick, Ky., October 4th, 1824, two days before the death of our father. After going to different schools he finished his course of study at Bethany College, Va., then under the Presidency of Alexander Campbell, and in 1837 or '38 settled in Rush County, Indiana, on the farm on which he still lives. On March 9th, 1847, he married Frances Austen, whose father and mother had some years before moved to Fayette County, Indiana, from Baltimore, and by whom he had twelve children, most of them still living, and highly respected in the communities in which they live. He gave both his girls and boys good educational advantages, his three oldest daughters graduating in the same class and in the same institution. My brother joined the Christian church when quite young, and commenced preaching a few years afterward. He has been preaching for some forty years, and during that time he has held his membership in the Fayetteville congregation, and most of the time has been elder and preacher for this church. His services for this and other congregations were usually, if not always, gratuitous. Being in independent circumstances, he seemed always willing to give his services for the good of the cause. During my many visits to my mother I have repeatedly heard my brother preach, which he always did with earnestness and force. He is public-spirited, subscribing freely to enterprises of a public character, and very liberal to the poor. He entertains freely, keeping an open house for both friends and strangers. He is influential and popular in his county, and has represented Rush County two

terms in the Legislature. Besides cultivating his large farm he has paid a great deal of attention to raising fine stock, and has been very successful in taking premiums at fairs in different parts of the State, his herd of Shorthorns being one among the finest in Indiana. My brother has for years been very regular in having a family Bible reading and prayers before breakfast. He has a good collection of books, especially those of a religious character, and has used them to profit. His wife has been a woman of great industry and energy, a true helpmate.



Wedding Togs of the Early 70's.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SAMUEL
FRAZEE

FRAZEE

Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee 1824-1896

EPHRAIM SAMUEL FRAZEE, son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee and Susan M. Doniphan Frazee, was born at Mayslick, Kentucky October 4, 1824, died at Orange, Indiana, June 14, 1896. The father died when Ephraim Samuel was but three days old, leaving the young wife, only twenty-eight years of age, with four little sons to rear, the eldest, Joseph Samuel, then but six years of age.

For several years after the father's death, Ephraim Samuel's mother made her home in Germantown, Kentucky, where they, in partnership with his Uncle Joseph Frazee, his father's youngest brother, had a general store. Uncle Joseph was appointed guardian for the four little boys and executor of their father's estate, which, besides interest in the store at Germantown, consisted of lands in Rush, Fayette and Marion Counties in Indiana.

Several years after the death of Dr. Frazee the widow and the two older sons, Joseph Samuel and Lewis Jacob, came to the home farm in Rush County, Indiana, for a permanent home. The older boys often returned and spent much time in Kentucky, until they became real southerners at heart. Lewis returning there for his education never made his home for long in Indiana.

The two younger sons, William Doniphan and Ephraim Samuel, made their home for several years after their mother came to Indiana with their guardian, Uncle Joseph Frazee, near Germantown, Kentucky. They attended school and helped Uncle Joseph in his general store.

It was a delight to the writer, when a young married woman, living in Brooksville, Kentucky, to visit Cousin Susan Walton, the only daughter of Uncle Joseph Frazee, (she married John Hervey Walton. She with her husband was living on the Walton farm

north of the old Frazee farm which was situated north and east of Germantown) and to have her tell me in most tender and admirable language of the great esteem Uncle Joseph had for my father, whom, she said, was always "so dutiful, so respectful, so appreciative, and so clean of mind, and a real brother" to her.

At the age of fourteen years my father left his uncle's home to come live with his mother in Indiana. He made the long solitary trip from Germantown to his mother's home alone and on horseback. When he reached Laurel, Indiana, upon inquiry he was told the way to the home in Rush County of the Widow Frazee. Late in the afternoon he went too far on the road before turning, darkness was approaching, realizing he must have missed his way he stopped at the home of a family named Gray and asked for the night's lodging. It was not convenient for them to accommodate the strange young traveler. He was told that if he would go a little farther on to the home of "Deacon Austen" that no doubt he could find lodging. The weary little traveler started on once more and reached the home of Deacon Austen. When his identity became known as the son of their friend the "Widow Frazee" he was most warmly welcomed, given a good supper, allowed to "toast" his feet by the blazing fireside, given a night's rest in a good clean bed and incidentally made the acquaintance of little Frances Austen, a miss of twelve years, who was destined eight years later to become his bride.

On their Rush County farm of 640 acres of black fertile soil, this blue eyed, fair skinned, tow headed, slender lad grew to young manhood among all the vicissitudes and hardships of Indiana's pioneer life. At this time there were only trails and mud roads for the traveler. The land was covered with heavy forests, many of the large poplar, oak and walnut trees having trunks from six to twelve feet in diameter. The land was full of swamps, so dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. It was many years before the country was well drained, this improvement was still in process during my childhood days. As late as when my oldest brother, Austen, was in his 'teens I can remember him being ill with ague, or as many called it, "chills and fever." I can still

see him wrapped in a big bed comfort, sitting in an arm chair, chilling until it seemed to me he shook the house.

My father's mother, a woman who belonged to a family educated back for many generations, did not neglect the education of her four sons. She saw to it that they were all college educated men. I have in my possession my father's diploma of graduation at Bethany College, Virginia, dated July 4, 1846, signed by that noted American Divine, Alexander Campbell. Another signature is that of R. Richardson, Professor of Chemistry.

My father, having been an orphan and having had the beautiful example of his Uncle Joseph Frazee as his guardian was always considerate and solicitous for widows and orphans. Many estates did he settle as executor for widows and their children, never once charging for his services. During his active life the Court in Rush and Fayette Counties never convened without his having some report to make or some cause to plead. Naturally fitted intellectually for the law, with a fine judicial mind, he was a success in court and was a better lawyer than some who made law their profession. Twice he was honored by Rush and Decatur Counties by being sent as their joint representative to the State Legislature. He was urgently requested to accept a third term, but he never approved of any one accepting a third term and declined the honor. He had many disappointments, many heartaches, was more than once treacherously betrayed by men whom he thought friends, but he never wavered, never lost heart and always kept his wonderful faith in the Heavenly Father, believing beyond any doubt that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," that eventually all things work together for good for those who love, serve, and trust in God.

My father was forty years of age soon after the Civil War began. At his age a preacher with seven children was not expected to go to war, his duty was rather to care for the country side during this great national upheaval. His brothers, all older than he, had passed the age of enlistment, the family burden in this respect fell upon the younger generation, on nephews, the sons of his oldest brother, Joseph Samuel. Father and his next older

brother, William Doniphan, were both for the Union, his two older brothers and his mother were in sympathy with the Confederacy, his mother, a southerner, was very bitter. Father's older children were girls. He had no son old enough to enter the service. The two nephews who volunteered were sons of Joseph Samuel. The eldest, John Paul, fought for the Union, William D. fought for the Confederacy, the family sentiment being divided as with their father's brothers. Cousin John once told me that he and his brother met once during the war when the two armies were encamped near each other, that the two brothers met at a dividing fence and talked to each other.

When the four years of horror had passed and the wonderful news came that General Lee had surrendered, joy was unconfined through the north. Often have I heard my mother relate that when the glad tidings came there was no means of speedily conveying the news, that the word was passed from mouth to mouth. Heralds hurried on their fastest horses to shout the news to all who were within hearing distance. Every farmer had a dinner bell, and when the news was shouted out each bell was set to ringing. My father stood for three hours and rang our bell, pealing out the glad tidings as far as the tones would carry, when joy and peace were heralded to the countryside.

Father was one of the patrons and founders of Butler University. As long as he was physically able he attended the Board meetings. He took great pride in the University as a school of our church, the Christian Church, and raised a large amount of the funds to establish it, giving liberally of his own means, expecting it to be a second Bethany College. I am thankful he did not live to see an agnostic fill a chair of instruction and to see the school pass from its original paramount purpose, that of educating young men and young women in the simple gospel of the New Testament, an object so dear to his heart: as in other things he needs would have submitted to the inevitable changes of progress.

My father lived the ideal life of the Pioneer Leader in Indiana and was one of the builders of the new state. He was a born leader and broad in his vision of life, as our forefathers

might say, "He was a man of parts." He led his community in its educational, religious and social life, in moral courage, in civic pride, in the cultivation of farms and raising of live stock.

Besides being a preacher, teacher, politician and an executor of estates, he was a successful breeder of registered cattle and of Percheron Norman and Clydesdale horses. His reputation as such reached far beyond the borders of our own state. Men from all sections of Indiana and elsewhere purchased from him his valuable and beautiful registered stock. He was a very special benefit to the state in this capacity. Coming to the state when the state was comparatively new, when it needed men of force, wisdom, and discretion, he became a most responsible and valuable citizen.

About the year 1875 he possessed his first show herd of Shorthorn cattle, which was the forerunner of his show herds extending over all the remaining years of his active life. The last few years of his activities in this line he owned two marvelous show herds of Shorthorn cattle which he showed far and wide at the County and State Fairs, not only in Indiana but the adjoining states. The number of "ribbons" he brought home were beyond any estimate to be made at this late day.

He was the force and guiding influence in organizing the first Live Stock Association in America. He assisted in publishing the Shorthorn Herd Book, in which all his and all other blooded stock were registered. There were many volumes of this Herd Book which completely filled one of his bookcases.

The breeding of marvelous Percheron and Clydesdale horses was as much a hobby with him as his blooded cattle. The great draft horses he owned were very like those one sees today on the streets of the cities of England, France, Belgium and Switzerland;; large, powerful, beautiful, gentle just as are portrayed in that famous picture of Rosa Bonheur, The Horse Fair, which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of New York City.

When a little more than twenty-two years of age, on March 9, 1847, he was married to Frances Austen who was two years his junior. To this union were born twelve children, eight of

whom lived to maturity, four sons and four daughters; seven of the number married and reared families.

He was a remarkable father, his demeanor, his conversation and influence in the home were always of the ennobling type of the highest order. His conversation was cheerful, clean, wholesome and witty. Our home was in no sense a "common" one. Neighborhood gossip and the meddling in the affairs of others were things not tolerated, nor was immodesty or vulgarity of either word or action. He gave his children a college education, always liberal and generous with them in the things necessary to their development and welfare, leading them into lives of usefulness and responsibility. His children have lived to appreciate their heritage and honor his memory.

In all his struggles and joys he had a sympathetic partner in his loyal wife. A woman of rare intellect and education, a help to him in his literary pursuits as much as in his everyday walk of life. She was an ever present and necessary help to him as a critic to his sermons and other public speaking and could, with a quick discernment, see the strong points and the errors in his work. He relied much on her judgment in how to express himself clearly and to the point. Few people knew this of our mother, she was so modest, so timid and so retiring in her disposition. Her mind was of high order and her mental perception was keen. She thoroughly understood her husband's mentality, his work, and his usefulness. She was a true and helpful companion in every respect, nursing him tenderly and patiently through the long trying months of his last malignant illness, she never failed him in his sickness, nor in his health.

He was the power who had the gravel road built from Fayetteville to Falmouth, a distance of seven miles, a big undertaking in days when such work was accomplished by man's physical strength and that of his horse with the aid of a few primitive implements. He also built the gravel road leading from Fayetteville to Rushville, intercepting the Rushville and Glenwood (then Vienna) gravel road at the old Rush County Fairgrounds. This pike was also seven miles in length. After six miles of this road

were completed, reaching within one mile of Fayetteville, to the west boundary of our home farm, the funds were exhausted. The neighbors had donated to the extent of their means and despair almost possessed them. My father, never a quitter, would not give up. He, with the assistance of Brother James Davis, a neighbor and brother in our church, strained their own purses and paid for the last mile out of their own funds, dividing the expense between them, each paying the sum of one thousand dollars, a large gift for those early days, especially after each had originally given liberally of both labor and money.

In August of each year after the roads were completed as soon as wheat threshing was over, every farmer who could supply a gravel bed for his wagon hauled gravel from the neighboring gravel pits to the pikes, until almost the entire road would be covered with fresh gravel. My memory is they were paid two dollars per load. People these days seldom see a gravel wagon, a wagon with its bed made of planks 2x8 inches with a removable front and tail gate, such as were in use fifty years ago, and were proportionately as numerous as the automobile of today.

Years went by, the country advanced. Public sentiment resented the toll-gates on the pikes. People began to imagine that my father was financially benefited by the toll receipts. Though he seldom received adequate funds for the yearly repairs on the roads, nevertheless he kept them in constant and good repair for years.

A generation grew up who knew not my father's early struggles, nor of the civic work he had accomplished, nor the condition of the community before he became the helper and leader. It was this generation that resented the toll-gates. One seldom wins in combatting public sentiment when once a wrong statement is in the mouths of the people, so he was loser in this. It nearly broke my father's heart to hear of his efforts and achievements for the public good spoken of as personal aggrandizement. It caused him much grief and was a bitter disappointment to him to realize his work was not appreciated and to see, a few years later, these roads turned free to the public, especially to the log haulers, who hauled to nearby sawmills large heavy loads of logs, that it

would require four or six horses to pull them, making deep ruts in the roads. The roads later were not repaired, neglected they soon became full of mud-holes and his life's work seemed all in vain. Were he living today he could see that his efforts led to greater achievements. Such are the disappointments and trials of progress. Now we have no toll-gates and the people willingly and cheerfully pay for automobile license and road tax, every vehicle, even to a boy's bicycle has to have a license and road up-keep is paid for by every gallon of gasoline purchased. Now, not only in Rush and Fayette Counties but checkering our whole nation are wonderful concrete roads, and the people must pay for them. Such are the inevitable changes of epoch making.

My father little realized when he left us that his epoch was just closing, and that a new, very different, very much advanced one was just beginning. He never saw nor heard of an automobile, but my mother, who survived him fourteen years, lived to both see and ride in a "nineteen-ten" Packard car.

My father, always progressive, manufactured the tile with which to drain his land. He always had the first piece in the community of any new type of farm machinery. He had the first reaper, the first carriage, the first buggy, the first double plow, the first harrow, the first wheat-binder; he bought mother the first sewing machine in the community, the first washing machine and the first clothes wringer, and I still remember the first window screens made of mosquito-bar, which were a marvel to every one who saw them. We had never seen nor heard of window screens until one day a visitor was in our home, President Otis A. Burgess, of Butler University. He told my mother about seeing window screens and described them to her. No sooner said than done. The next day we had a carpenter, Mr. John George, making frames for screens. Not long after we had the real thing. This was in the summer of 1875.

From boyhood my father was deeply religious and ever took an active part in the church. When a young man he gave land from his inheritance for a church lot and cemetery for the Little Flat Rock Church in Rush County, where he and his

mother held their membership. In this cemetery is his family burying ground, where he and his mother both lie buried.

In our home my father always conducted daily family worship, after the manner and example of his model in many things, that eminent divine, Alexander Campbell. Before breakfast the family was assembled, father led in the reading of the Scriptures, we read alternately a verse each through the chapter. No child who could spell out the words was ever excused, and father never lost his patience with the slow efforts of the child just learning to read, and who took much time to spell out each word by itself. After a chapter in the New Testament was read we all knelt in front of our chairs and father offered prayer, in which he never failed to express a desire that each of his children should be led into lives of usefulness, in whatever community fate might place them. After prayer a chapter was read in the Old Testament, then we had our breakfast. Is it fair to neglect to say that mother would place the newly-made biscuits in the oven just before family worship began, and with the slow wood fire they were ready for the table by the time the service was over?

I do not know how many times the Bible was read through by the family in this manner. I do know that all the children learned how to pronounce all biblical names and knew more about the Bible than any of our associates.

Father was not specially educated for the ministry, but under the teaching of Alexander Campbell he had good religious training and liberal instruction in the Bible. When a student at Bethany College he followed the inclination in his family for medicine and graduated in the School of Chemistry.

Religiously inclined and having the family intuition for public life he made such an impression as exhorter in prayer-meeting that he was early called upon to lead the prayer meeting and serve at the Lord's Table and to fill the pulpit at the time of vacancies. In our religious brotherhood the communion is observed every "Lord's Day." His assistance eventually led to regular preaching, which resulted in forty years of continuous service. During these forty years, besides filling the pulpit at Fayetteville, he was frequently called upon to preach at neighboring churches,

at Columbia, Laurel, Andersonville, Fairview, Connersville, Ben Davis Creek, Clarksburg, Greensburg, Shelbyville, Rushville and other places. He preached somewhere every Sunday, or "Lord's Day" as he called it. When a member of the State Legislature he performed the duties of chaplain.

He was popular and gifted as the deliverer of funeral discourses and was called far and wide for the purpose. He performed many marriage ceremonies. Divorces then were rare, but he never consented to remarry a divorced person. Only once was he not given a fee for performing a marriage ceremony. According to the early custom in the Christian Church, he never required nor accepted a fee for preaching a sermon or delivering a funeral discourse, but he accepted fees for performing a marriage ceremonies, two dollars being the minimum fee. Always fond of fun and clean jokes he used to tell of an experience where he performed the ceremony for a rather penurious man who was being married to his second wife. After the ceremony the groom asked my father what fee he charged. This question immediately put mischief into my father. His reply was, "Well, it depends upon the kind of woman a man marries. If he marries a very fine lady he usually pays a pretty good fee but if he marries an ordinary woman the fee is not so large," whereupon the happy groom handed him fifty cents.

For forty years my father preached for the village church in Orange, (or Fayetteville, as it was formerly called), usually preaching three Lord's Days each month. The other Sunday the pulpit was filled by some one of our preachers from a distance. My own memory goes back to the days of Daniel Franklin, Brother Houshour and Samuel Matthews who preached for us. Later we had as ministers for the one Lord's Day each month, President Otis A. Burgess of Butler University, who served us two years at three hundred dollars per year for the one Sunday each month, my father paying most of the three hundred; Love Jameson, Allen R. Benton, a later President of Butler University; James W. Conner, D. R. VanBuskirk, Walter S. Campbell and David Matthews. At intervals Henry R. Pritchard, James P. Orr and Harvey W. Everest preached for us. On the

Sundays the pulpit was filled by some one of these ministers my father was free to preach at one of the other churches. He usually had several appointments ahead. He had many more requests from the outlying congregations than he could fill.

As a preacher my father was near bishop for our section of the state. While the Christian Church has no bishops, his function was much the same as bishop in other church organizations. He was a natural peace maker. Living as he did during the days of denominational antagonism and hatred he was kept busy pouring oil on troubled waters, a thing in which he was gifted. Many times was he called in to arbitrate ugly disputes and I believe there was no exception but that when his advice was heeded affairs were settled amicably. He could discern with unerring judgment the good and the bad on both sides of a dispute. He always said that the good was never all on one side, nor all the bad on the other. He knew how to show such things up without giving offence. He could succeed in making each party feel his own shortcomings and errors and could obtain forgiveness from each for the other. Much good did he do in his part of the state in this capacity. His clean, moral, religious, sympathetic and generous life was an example seldom equalled in any community in this state or any other.

My father died at his home near Orange, in Rush county, Indiana, on June 4, 1896, from cancer of the eye. His funeral discourse was preached by Allen R. Benton, then President of Butler University, a lifelong friend, an old classmate at Bethany, who when a young man struggling for a start as a teacher, made his home at my father's house. Dr. Benton's text was, "Know ye not that a great man and Prince in Israel is fallen this day." President Benton put his whole heart and soul into the full meaning of his text and with trembling voice and the deepest sincerity gave a touching eulogy upon my father, showing how keenly he felt the loss of his old classmate, who had befriended him at the time when a young man needs a friend, when it meant so much to him to be befriended.

Attending father's funeral there was the greatest concourse of people ever gathered together in that community for such a purpose. Farm laborers who had served him on his farm had driven

with horse and buggy as far as twenty miles to pay him tribute and to recount tales of his goodness to them while in his service.

It has been a matter of regret that my father did not live to know of the fame of his grandson, Vachel Lindsey. It would have been the source of pride to him and a real delight to have known of the wonderful reception and the enthusiastic welcome accorded Mr. Lindsay in 1919, while reciting and lecturing at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, when he and his mother visited England, where an audience of two thousand students went nearly wild with enthusiasm over Mr. Lindsay's recital of his own poems; to have read and heard him recite the poem, "The Proud Farmer," which Mr. Lindsay wrote in honor of his Grandfather Frazee, and in which he gives a clearer idea of the true greatness of his grandfather's soul and work than this much longer narrative can hope to give. The poem follows:

THE PROUD FARMER

Into the acres of the new-born state
He poured his strength and plowed his ancient name;
And when the traders followed him he stood
Towering above their furtive souls and tame.

That brow without a stain, that fearless eye
Oft left the passing stranger wondering
To find such knighthood in the sprawling land,
To see a democrat well nigh a king.

He lived with liberal hand, with guests from far,
With talk, and joke and fellowship to spare,
Watching the wide world's life from sun to sun,
Lining his walls with books from everywhere.

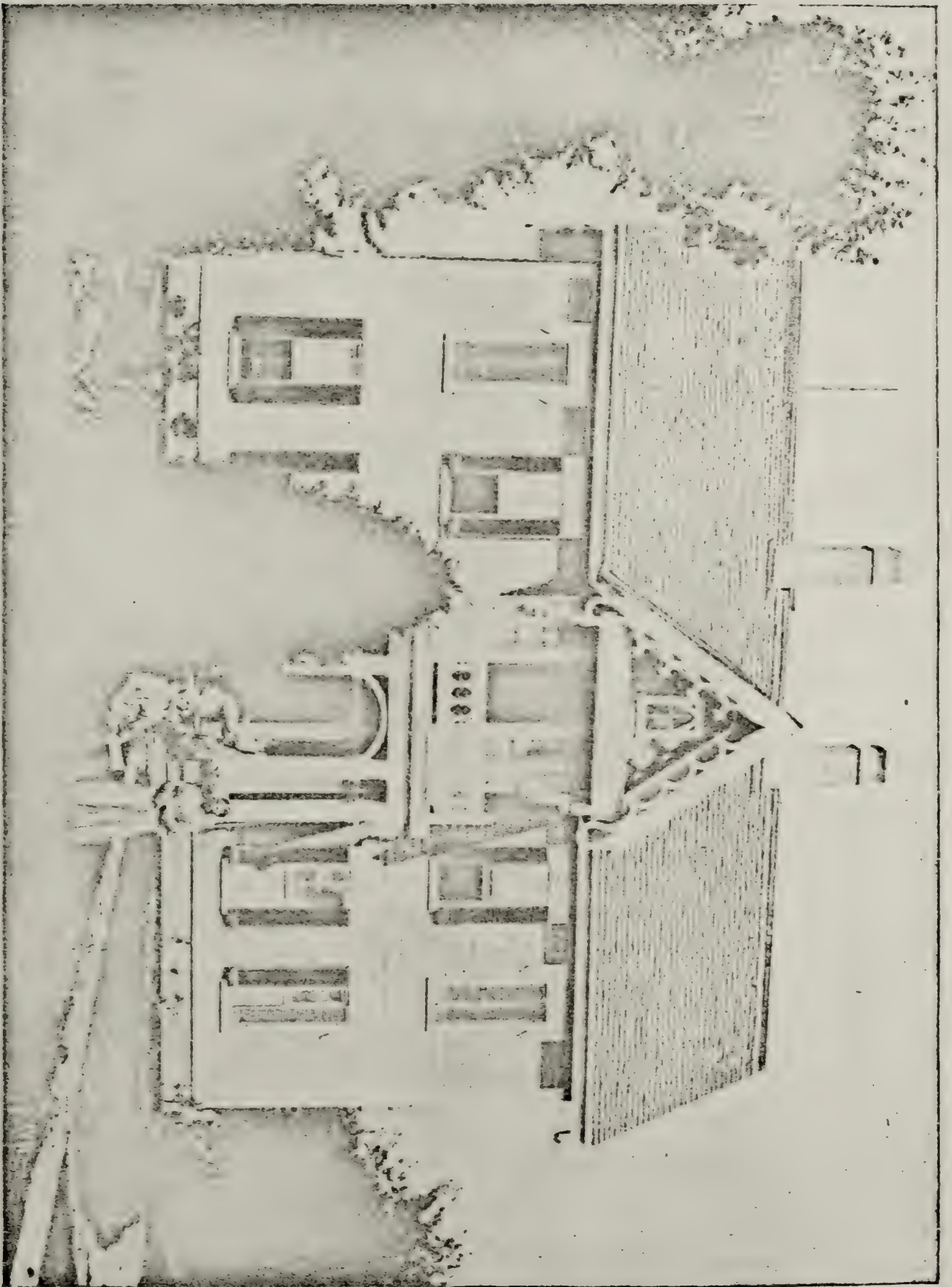
He read by night. He built his world by day.
The farm and house of God to him were one,
For forty years he preached, and plowed and wrought,
A statesman in the field who bent to none.

His plowman neighbors were as lords to him,
His was an ironside, democratic pride,
He served a rigid Christ, but served him well,
And for a life time saved the countryside.

Here lie the dead who gave the church their best
Under his fiery preaching of the Word.
They sleep with him beneath the rugged grass.
The village withers, by his voice unstirred.

And though his tribe be scattered to the wind,
From the Atlantic to the China Sea,
Yet do they think of that bright light he burned
Of family worth and proud integrity.

And many a sturdy grandchild hears his name
In reverence spoken, till he feels akin
To all the lion-eyed who built the world
And lion dreams begin to burn within.



FRAZEE HOMESTEAD, RUSH COUNTY, INDIANA
Residence of Hon. and Mrs. Ephraim Samuel Frazee. Completed 1860.

FRANCES ELIZABETH AUSTEN

Wife of Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee

Frances Elizabeth Austen, daughter of Edward and Mary Brown Austen, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, January 20, 1827.

When a child her father was a dry goods merchant of Baltimore. His place of business was located at Centre Market Space. Meeting with financial reverses he was forced to make a change. His mother-in-law, Frances Davise Brown, a widow and a successful business woman, who had acquired several eighty-acre farms in Indiana, persuaded him that it was best for the entire family, including herself, to go west and settle on her farm in Fayette County, Indiana. In the early summer of 1833 Edward Austen with his wife, Mary Brown Austen, their five children and the grandmother started west, crossing the Alleghenies in wagons. At the end of six weeks, they reached the little Indiana farm on Garrison Creek, in Fayette County. My mother was six years of age when this long trip was made. The only incident of the trip which I recall her relating to me was that in crossing the mountains they were above the clouds, an incident which filled her with delight and made an impression which remained with her through life.

Her life as a girl on the farm in Fayette County was rather uneventful until the time of her marriage on March 9, 1847, to Ephraim Samuel Frazee, of Rush County. She was naturally of bright mind, healthy, thrifty and industrious. By the time she reached her teens and the family had increased until there were nine children, the responsibility of the household fell upon her young shoulders. Ambitious to learn every thing worth while she used to spend some time with friends and neighbors, the Bulkleys, for the purpose of learning to spin and weave. Mrs. Bulkley was

the proud possessor of a weaving loom. Being apt in anything she undertook, Frances soon learned well the art of spinning and weaving.

Her schooling she received at home. This was before the days of public schools, but that was no hindrance in grandfather's family, as my grandfather was a highly educated man, a more successful teacher than merchant. He educated all of his older children at home before the days when central Indiana was dotted over with "Seminaries." The younger children had the advantage of the seminary. Reverend Henry R. Pritchard, one of the earlier and outstanding preachers of the Christian Church, has said of my grandfather that he was without doubt one of the best educated men of the State of Indiana at that time. Coming from a long line of Baptist preachers the family prided itself on education. The family, upon arriving in Indiana, united with the Baptist Church at Columbia, where grandfather was for years an elder. My mother with the rest of the family used to walk to and from this church over the country road, a distance each way of almost two miles. This seems strange in our modern days when walking is a past art, but walking used to be a real accomplishment in the early days, when men could walk twenty, thirty, and even forty miles a day, a fact which now seems almost unbelievable. Going to church at Columbia and going to Mrs. Bulkley's were mother's only diversion when she was young. The most of the time was spent working, I might say *toiling*, for the family, which increased until there were nine children, my mother being the third, but the eldest daughter, she and grandmother Browne doing the household duties, while her mother spent her time in sewing for the family and the piecing and quilting of quilts.

At the age of twenty, my mother married Ephraim Samuel Frazee, whom she always called "Samrel," the son of the "rich widow Frazee," entering the little home of his mother as a household helper, a home, though small, sheltering an unmarried son, William, and any others who chose to come. My mother, so modest, so bashful, a woman who always bore her burdens in

silence, never talked of her hardships nor heartaches during the thirteen years she lived in this home. During this time she bore seven children. It is only since she has gone and I have grown gray in experience and years myself that I think of the life she lived and the burdens she must have borne in silence. Nor do I now wonder that when her grandmother, Frances Davise Browne, for whom my mother was named, gave mother an eighty-acre farm, my mother's portion of her grandmother's estate, that the two thousand dollars for which the farm was sold was all spent for a home for her and her immediate family. She was so devoted to this home that she remained its occupant until the day of her death. This all helps me to understand her devotion to her Grandmother Browne and explains why Grandmother Browne took up her residence with mother in this new home. Grandmother Browne occupied the middle room up-stairs as her very own, dying a horrible death in that same room Oct. 12, 1864.

This home was built on the home farm in Rush County, one quarter of a mile east of the old home. It faced east on the Fayetteville and Fairview gravel road, while the old home faced south on the Fayetteville and Rushville road. The house was two years in course of erection, was built from poplar logs cut from the then thick forest on the home farm. It was built by Edward Thompson, an uncle, by marriage, of my father's. Mr. Thompson was assisted in the work by his son by the same name. Mr. Thompson had thirty years previous built the original cottage home. In those days there were no planing mills, the walnut shingles, doors, window sashes, green shutters, which adorned every window, were all made by hand. All the framework of the house was mortised and pinned. The framing, weatherboarding, flooring, and trim were all whipsawed from poplar logs. The woodwork around doors and windows was all dressed by hand. The old plane used to make the cornices over doors and windows is still in my possession.

My mother's family increased until she was the mother of twelve children. The youngest, Mary, dying when I was eleven years of age left me as the youngest living child. I knew little

of my mother's early life, of the incessant responsibility and toil that was her daily portion. But I know through the older children that it was not an uncommon thing for her to rise at four o'clock in the morning and work all day and into the night, never closing her eyes for sleep until midnight. In Indiana, domestic help was almost unknown during mother's earlier years. While her children were young she did all the family sewing except the ministerial suits for my father.

She bought jeans by the bolt to make clothes for my brothers, muslin, also, was bought by the bolt for underwear for the family and for sheeting. We had no full width sheeting then. Sheets were made by overcasting by hand two strips of muslin. These bolts of goods were bought by my father when he would take a wagon load of wheat or other grain to the market in Connersville. The roads were so bad over the hills to Connersville that he would use four, sometimes six, large heavy draft Clydesdale horses to haul his produce to market.

The amount of sewing my mother did by hand and the beautiful way she did it is beyond modern comprehension. Such a thing as a readymade article of clothing was not heard of until more than a generation later.

I have heard old neighbors and friends say that when my older sisters were little tots and my mother was a young rosy-cheeked, pretty woman, it was a beautiful and interesting sight to see my mother enter church with her little daughters, all entering the same pew and sitting together. The three little girls, Catherine, Sudie, and Belle, attired in dainty frocks, and pretty white-corded sunbonnets which mother had made, were little darlings with their delicate, fair complexion, large blue eyes and flaxen curls.

I do remember, however, as the youngest in the family, many things the older ones never knew, after the others were gone and brother Ephraim and I were the only children left at home. Brother Ephraim became a semi-invalid when only sixteen years of age from the effects of a very severe attack of typhoid fever. Several years later he became confined to the house, and for eight years mother was his faithful attendant, never leaving the home

during that time except for an hour on Sunday mornings to attend church services. There were rare exceptions when several times during those eight years it became necessary for her to go to Rushville, a distance of eight miles, to sign deeds. The trip could not be made and business attended to under two and a half hours. She would arrange everything possible for our brother before leaving and always made the trip in utmost haste, but mother's absence and his utter dependence upon her caused him to fret. After such trips he was invariably worse.

Before my time, my mother's dependence was in my brother Austen. He was her oldest living son and on him fell the burden of being mother's young man helper. Many times have I heard my mother talk of his helpfulness, his energy and his patience, of his never complaining no matter how heavy were his tasks. One little incident of his alertness in helping mother, which mother has told me, I record here.

One evening at the supper table, after a strenuous, tiresome day, mother, having heard of guests who were to appear on the morrow, remarked, "Austen, when supper is over, we must go out and coop up some chickens to have for tomorrow." After mother finished her supper work, she spoke to Austen, "Come on now, let's go catch the chickens." His reply was, "I have already caught them and put them in the coop." That was characteristic of his whole life.

Another incident is related in the following Christmas letter he sent me, Christmas 1923, which I quote in full.

Rushville, Indiana,
Dec. 27, 1923.

Dear Sister Fannie:

I write to thank you for your present of Uncle Will Doniphan's book. I well remember of his telling of his army history. How he enjoyed telling father of his travels in Mexico and his experiences with General Kearny.

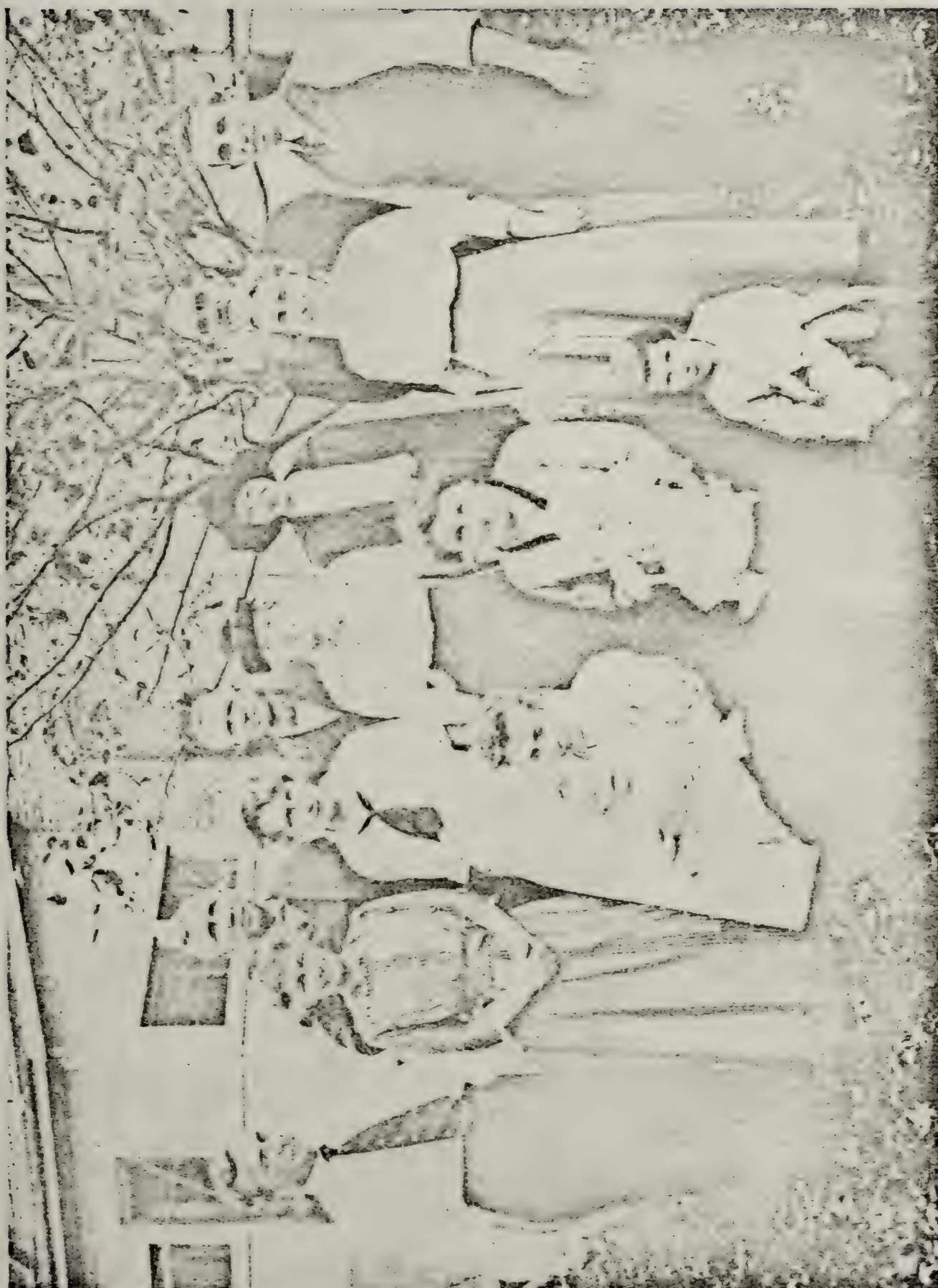
Now Fannie, as I did not give any Christmas presents outside

of our own little family, I will write you a Christmas letter dated back fifty-five years, to Christmas 1868, when you were two years old, our little pet sister, when there were four girls and four boys in the family, our dear little Mary not having arrived yet. Just how many there were in the family at that particular time I do not remember. I know that Mesheck Ralston had been in the home wearing his old army blue overcoat made of all wool, with large brass buttons, with a blue cape to match covering his shoulders, and a broad-brimmed army hat with a yellow cord around it for a band, the coat coming down to below the top of his high top boots. I well remember his peculiar shaped jaws and his swinging walk.

And Adam Pettise wearing something of the same. Both soldier boys returned from the army, were working for father and making our house their home. Also, Louis Frazee and little Joe and then Jimmie and George. Cousin Joe Shawhan would come at Christmas time to Uncle Ned Tompson's. He was always such a welcome visitor, knew how to always throw sunbeams and drive away the clouds. But I started to write about that Christmas 1868.

Well, to begin with, Father was forty-four years old, Mother forty-one, Fannie two, Andie four, John eight, Eph ten, Austen twelve, Belle fourteen, Sudie sixteen, and Katie twenty. Just who the visitors were or others that might have been with us, I do not remember. One thing I do know I did not appreciate having four sisters and three brothers at that time. Nor did I appreciate having a father and mother and that wonderful grandmother, Father's mother, and Grandfather and Grandmother Austen.

I well remember that Christmas, Miss Jennie McCauslin was teaching in the old Seminary across the way. The school was large, scholars came from a distance. On Christmas Eve, we had an immense Christmas tree. I had helped to get it and do all a boy could do toward being useful. On the morning of the 24th, who could be found that could furnish a team and wagon to go some two miles after a suitable tree. "Oh, Austen can do that. He can hitch up and drive after it." Then little errands had to be run all day long, for the whole neighborhood was alive with



JOHN PAUL FRAZEE, SR., EDWARD AUSTEN FRAZEE, L. O. HAMILTON
Dr. G. W. Havens, Mrs. J. P. Frazee, Frances Frazee, Mrs E. A. Frazee, Dorothy Frazee,
Mrs. L. O. Hamilton, Francis Frazee Hamilton, Mrs. G. W. Havens, Mrs. B. H. Blair
(Frazee Picnic Group, Rushville, Indiana.)



LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE, MRS. L. A. FRAZEE,
EPHRAIM FRAZEE

Members of group on opposite page not included in the picture.

interest in the largest, finest Christmas tree that had ever been seen in that section.

The old Seminary across the street was a bee hive of busy girls and boys, young men and young women, all day long. Besides a great literary entertainment was to be given before the presents were to be distributed. A wonderful tableau was given, Sister Sudie representing the angel's presence. The house was made dark and when the calcium light was thrown on, it was certainly something beautiful and a view that old Fayetteville had never witnessed before.

Hour after hour went by distributing presents, many valuable presents, as it was in the time of inflation after the Civil War when prices went soaring high and money was plentiful, four years before the panic of the '70s. The whole neighborhood took part in the Christmas tree.

Along toward midnight came the final wind-up of distributing the presents. All the little folks were remembered with toys and candy along with their regular family gifts. The girls received presents from their beaux and the compliment was returned, of course. It was all a wonderful success.

But something always happens, never knew it to fail. Who ever gave a big party without leaving some one out, overlooked unintentionally? Who ever did any thing without some little error? And then your best friend is the one who many times says the wrong thing. So it was this time. I was my mother's oldest boy. She would not say one word to detract from my happiness. I had worked all day faithfully in carrying presents for my sisters and helping in every way I could.

At breakfast the morning after it was all over, after we had read a chapter in the Old Testament and father's earnest Christmas prayer and then read a chapter in the New Testament, and we were all happy in eating our sausage and hominy and those big fat yeast biscuits that only mother could make, together with the maple molasses from last year's making, mother without knowing it said the wrong thing.

And what did she say? It was this: "Well, Austen, what did you get off of the Christmas tree?" "Nothing," I said. What a

gloom fell over them all. Nothing more was said, there was nothing to say. I was too old for toys and not old enough for the company of girls. Just between and unnoticed. If mother had said nothing, it was the least of my thoughts to be offended.

Old Dock, the dog, was my company hunting rabbits. The horses I worked, the cows I milked, the saddle horse I rode, the snow ball, the town ball, in short, the out-of-doors was my home. But I never forgot my mother's look and her question, "Austen, what did you get off of the Christmas tree?"

Lovingly,

AUSTEN.

This gives a vivid description of the home life when I was the baby. This incident grieved my mother unspeakably. She never told it to me until a few years before her death. After all those years she could not relate it without her eyes filling with tears.

When a young woman, my mother did dainty and marvelous work with her needle, but in later years, she had a "Wheeler and Wilson" sewing machine, a new invention. When working upon "blue jeans" was a daily vocation and her older daughters were young ladies doing their own sewing, her own time was occupied with the coarse wear for the four living boys. When I came upon the scene, it was an older sister, Belle, who did most of the sewing for me, which, at most, was not a whole lot compared with today's needs but by the time she did the family sewing, she was constantly at the machine. I remember one dress my mother made for me when I was about four years old, cut-out neck, sleeveless, and held in at the waistline with a heavy silk cord and tassel. This dress was made of gray flannel, perfectly plain but the bright blue waist cord added much to its appearance, and I thought it very beautiful. I love the picture of it and the patent leather shoes I wore with it. Once, and once only, did my little sister and I have our pictures taken. For that picture, we dressed all up in these gray flannel dresses. This sounds as if the pictures were "tame" but they are still beautiful.

Mother, having five sons, four living to maturity, necessarily did a remarkable amount of coarse sewing for them. She became

accustomed to the needle on jeans, making clothes for my father and four brothers and for nephews who sometimes made their homes at "Uncle Sam's."

When she became the proud possessor of a "Wheeler and Wilson" sewing machine, there was more speed in the making of blue jeans pants and coats for father and the boys. I still have in my possession the old "press-board" she used for years to press *out* the creases in trousers and sleeves of their suits. In those days a crease down the trousers leg, or down a sleeve would have been the height of negligence. I can still see, in my mind's eye, the little jeans round-a-bout worn by brother Andie when he was a lad and which mother had made.

When we were children there was no change either of clothes or fashions. When one possessed a garment, it was worn until it was patched, then worn again until the patch gave away, then it was time to use it up in carpet rags. Speaking of rag carpets, I cannot even make a guess as to how many yards of rag carpet my mother made. She never wove them, a woman named Mrs. George and later a Mrs. Driggs did our weaving, but mother dyed and prepared all carpet rags with utmost care. She never put a strip of rag in which would not stand a good "jerk." Otherwise they were too rotten to make a good carpet. She was careful to cut or tear all rags of such width that when woven they would all "beat up" to the same width, tearing the rags, when possible, so that their edges might be softer. She dyed the rags most beautiful shades of colors she made from vegetable dyes which she made herself, and would then twist them on her spinning wheel, white and black rags together, and sometimes black and yellow ones, cutting each only half as wide as the usual rag or strip. These twisted rags gave the carpet a classy look, the strip having a dappled effect. The last rag carpet she ever made she gave me for my dining-room when I married and began housekeeping. Needless to say, after all the care mother took with carpet rags, a care she put into everything she did, that the weaver would rather weave a carpet for my mother than for any other. She told my mother all that one day,

adding that "your rags never break and are always smooth" which again proves how well she did all her work.

When my older sisters were babes, the long infant's dresses she made were marvels of beauty and daintiness. The little mull caps she made for them were of the daintiest solid embroidery. Mrs. Olive Wakefield, a granddaughter, has some of the caps in her possession. Such handiwork is a lost art in America today.

When I was a child I had a little sister Mary, who was a little more than two years younger than I and who lived to be nearly nine years old. The everyday outfits of my little sister and myself I can never forget. We each had a sleeveless underwaist of muslin for summer, cotton flannel with sleeves for winter, onto which our white muslin panties were buttoned, panties coming below the knee, gathered into a band which buttoned around the leg just below the knee. Over these, we wore a gray or red flannel petticoat for winter, a muslin one for summer. These had white muslin sleeveless waists which buttoned behind. All girls those days wore all their clothing buttoned in the back; clothes buttoned in front were a sign of marriage and motherhood. Our little plain dresses with long plain sleeves and plain waist onto which the dress skirt was gathered were of "cross-barred" red and black flannel for winter and gingham for summer.

These dresses reached to the tops of our shoes. They were invariably covered with long sleeved straight gingham aprons, buttoned in the back with plain small white rice buttons. The gingham never varied in appearance, year in and year out. The aprons and dresses were made of small checked blue and white gingham. Mother would never use black or brown gingham. I never realized the burden of my mother's sewing, especially when I wished to look like other little village girls my own age, who went to school all "dolled up" in fancy ruffled white aprons, and wore earrings, rings, bracelets, and all sorts of jewelry. We children were never allowed to wear jewelry. Mother came from Quaker stock who thought it a sin to wear jewelry and father

came from a family who considered it vulgar and common, especially the variety they called "bogus jewelry."

Then there were our shoes and stockings. On Sundays we wore patent leather, shoes for me, slippers for my little sister. Mother never allowed me to wear slippers, she said my feet and ankles were too clumsy for slippers, my little sister's ankles were dainty and neat. Our everyday shoes were of heavy calfskin leather, copper-toed with cut leather laces, and our stockings, as were those of the entire family, were home-knit, wool for winter and cotton for summer, except when it got warm enough to go "bare foot." My father's mother helped with the knitting. Well do I remember the day my mother told me I could not go "bare foot" any more. I was twelve years old. She said that when a girl got to be twelve she must not go "bare foot," for bare foot days were past, which made me quite miserable although I little understood her real meaning. I still wanted childish freedom.

You may wonder at the white muslin waists for the flannel petticoats. The idea was that they did not need much washing, being protected with a layer of clothing beneath and two layers on the outside, there was little chance for the petticoat getting soiled, besides, when I was a child there was nothing in the country to make us dirty except making mud pies, a joy among children which never appealed to me.

We each had just two pairs of shoes, one for everyday, and one for Sunday. Our Sunday shoes were such a delight, they were real pretty. Each had one dress at a time for winter except our "Sunday dress" and the two gingham dresses each for summer. We had two of everything else, under waists, panties, aprons, and stockings, and nothing more except a hat for Sunday School and church and a split sunbonnet for every day, such dear little calico bonnets! When I was a child all shoes, except our Sunday patent leathers, were made by the village cobbler, Al-Creekmore by name.

He made for my father and the boys, both their "coarse" and "fine boots." He had so much to do to keep the neighborhood shod, that between his natural disposition to be lazy and the

abundance of work expected of him in shoeing the neighborhood, he was always far behind with his orders. I remember my mother telling, although I do not remember the incident, that one autumn the cobbler did not get my little brother Andie's shoes done until after the snow came and that the child was forced to go bare foot in the snow until his shoes were finished.

Because of the universal mud men always wore boots. To prevent the boots from leaking, the every day, or working boots, were greased with mutton tallow. Usually Friday night was the time to grease boots, especially during autumn and winter as the men and boys went hunting game on Saturday and needed waterproof boots for lowlands and swamps. At my father's home mutton tallow was kept in a small iron kettle, with a little mop in it made of a stick with a small rag tied on the end of it. On Friday evenings the pot of tallow was brought to the fireplace and melted, the tallow was then applied to the boots by means of the mop. The boys would then rub the tallow well into the leather with their warm hands, after which the boots were left near enough to the covered fire to keep them warm through the night so the tallow would soak into the leather. Boots treated in this way did not leak. This was years before the manufacture of rubber boots. While hunting or doing dirty work men kept their trousers legs inside their boots to protect them from the mud.

In those days there was a distinct over-night step from being a little girl to becoming a young lady. This usually happened about the age of thirteen when a girl donned her first long dress. Every girl and every mother had to be prepared for this accustomed social change. It was the social debut of the young daughters. Although I regret to say it, history will bear me out, that this was a pernicious custom. More than one girl was married before she reached the age of fourteen. My father's oldest brother did that very thing, marrying a girl less than fourteen years of age. She proved a jewel at that, my mother admired and loved her dearly. I know of several such marriages among relatives and friends of that generation.

The day that was set for a little girl to become a miss, she had

to cast off the child's dress which reached to her shoe tops for one reaching a little below the ankle. You see the disadvantage of that system that helped girls to be wives and mothers while they were yet children.

There was a custom then that kept one from being deceived in regard to an older woman's age, the custom of wearing caps. As soon as one was a grandmother, which sometimes happened at the early age of twenty-eight, although thirty-two was the age of the youngest grandmother I ever knew, one had to don a cap, a lace cap for dress up and a plainer one for every day. My mother never wore a cap but I well remember the beautiful caps my grandmothers wore. They were a beautiful adornment to the face, softening the features and giving a delicacy, a refinement not seen in these days, when women "make up" until *they think* they are not old ladies. Whom do they deceive but themselves?

The custom then with boys was quite opposite from that with girls. As soon as a boy passed the kilt age of about six years he was put into long pants. When he reached the age of adolescence he could not have the pleasure the lads have now of changing over night from knickers to long trousers. The only way he could let people know he was past being a lad was to show them how his voice was changing, which he usually took delight in doing. Dame Fashion is the most inconsistent of our idols, and a great deceiver. Often a hindrance to good sense and health.

In portraying the plain clothing worn by my little sister and myself it is unkind to my mother to omit saying that all through her life she was faithful to the ideas of plainness in all things, taught her by her grandmother, Frances Davise Brown, who was a devout Quaker. I must not fail to explain circumstances prevailing during her early life, when all the news of the outside world was brought to us through the pages of the weekly newspaper, The Cincinnati Commercial. Imagine us today waiting a week for news of our own state as well as that from the outside world. Newspapers were so scarce that after they had been thoroughly read by each member of the family, every page was saved for household use. Pasteboard was such a rare article that

not one bit was ever wasted but was saved to make splits for our sunbonnets. Pieces of wrapping cord were so few that saving every piece was an unquestioned duty. Lead pencils were so expensive that they were cut in halves, making one pencil supply two persons. What a contrast that day is from the present! The youth of today, with modern extravagant and wasteful ways, can not imagine the necessities of that time back only seventy years and less.

Of my mother's education and rare intellect I have written in the sketch of my father, Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. But I must say here her intellect was of the highest order and she continually added to her store of intelligence by habitually listening at night when she did her sewing, to my father read, not novels, but books containing real mental food. The two were deeply religious and revelled in the reading of books written by the world's greatest theologians. Father had a valuable library of such books. They were also fond of books of history. For relaxation they enjoyed "Artemus Ward," "Betsey Bobbitt," "The Widow Bedott," and later on almost devoured Mark Twain's books, "Innocents Abroad" being their favorite. They enjoyed any book of clean, wholesome wit which portrayed the amusing side of life. Both were hearty laughers over the ridiculous. Love stories they did not include in their list of books unless such happened to creep in as it did in that old classic by Edward Eggleston, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," a book they thoroughly enjoyed.

My mother was deeply religious. Having great faith in the providence of God, she taught religion and faith to her children. She was not only strictly truthful and honorable but taught such things with exacting force to her children. She also taught us to be cleanly, orderly and to do whatever we had to do quickly and well, saying that anything worth doing at all was worth doing well. She could not tolerate a sluggard. She was scrupulously conscientious and instilled all these valuable characteristics in her children. She would have been heartbroken to have caught a child in a falsehood, and mortified at any act of deception in any

of us. She was never afraid of truth, no matter what it might be. She felt and taught that it prevailed in the end, and she was right.

In all justice to my mother, I must tell of her devotion and faithful application of self and energy to her family. She was devoted beyond my power of expression to her husband and children, sacrificing everything for their comfort and pleasure. She spent many days as nurse besides the eight years devoted so lovingly to my brother Ephraim. My father, too, became an invalid. The last years of his life were spent in hopeless suffering. She was his devoted and constant attendant, never uttering one word of complaint or fatigue. She finally became so weary that when she could snatch a moment for sitting in her little rocking-chair she would fall immediately to sleep, but the slightest sound from father would arouse her from what seemed a profound and dead sleep. By the time of father's passing, my sister, Belle, Mrs. Campbell, was wasting away with tuberculosis. No sooner had my father been laid to rest than mother had the invalid daughter and her children brought to her home and her work as nurse not only continued but in addition, she had children to care for and she was so advanced in years. This lasted from the middle of June until the middle of October, when the daughter died leaving the children in mother's care. At the time we all resented this imposition, but now I can understand what mother meant when she said her loneliness was unbearable, that she still wished something to do and something to think about. Six times Providence claimed from her a child, and then her husband. She had borne more than physical toil and fatigue, a beautiful example of womanhood, one who sacrificed all for husband and children.

Mother lived fourteen years after father's death. She passed away May 1, 1910, after having been afflicted several years with paralysis. She died in the night without warning, in the home she could not be induced to leave, brother Austen, her oldest son, being the only one in the room at the time of her passing.

Such is a brief, inadequate sketch of a most wonderful mother. Perhaps there have been others as remarkable of whom we know not, but none ever lived who excelled her. Her devotion to her loved ones, her devotion to her husband and her great love for her children has never been excelled; could it be equalled? Could Heaven itself excel such devotion, such sacrifice? It must be inhabited by just such. She is now rewarded and with many beloved ones. Only Heaven can reward such toil, such love, such devotion, such incessant sacrifice, and such abiding faith in our Heavenly Father.



An 1870 Outfit for the Little Miss.



DR. VACHEL THOMAS LINDSAY

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of Vachel Lindsay, the poet.



CATHARINE FRAZEE LINDSAY
Wife of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay.

ESTHER CATHARINE FRAZEE

Wife of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay

ESTHER CATHARINE FRAZEE was the eldest of twelve children born to Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee and his wife, Frances Austen Frazee. She was born Feb. 20, 1848, in Fayette County, Indiana, and died Feb. 1, 1922, in Springfield, Illinois.

From early childhood she showed remarkable intellectual and executive ability, with a strong trait for leadership. Her achievements during her seventy-four years of life were many. She was handicapped physically because of a sunstroke received when only twelve years of age while picking blackberries on an intensely hot day in July, a misfortune from which she never entirely recovered and which affected her whole nervous system. In defiance of this misfortune, her indomitable will, strong intellect and her ambition led her on to great achievements.

Recognizing, early in life, the task her father had before him in the support and education of his large family, she laid plans of her own reaching out to her personal achievements.

Her early education was received from the Seminary, a usual source of education in Indiana in those early days. Fortunately for her there was a Seminary located just across the public highway from her home, where she obtained enough education to admit her to Glendale Female College as a Junior. Being the eldest and a daughter in a large family, at a time when domestic help was not obtainable and where cousins, of which there were many, according to the old custom of hospitality swelled the number at the daily board and increased the weekly "wash," her early life was one of helpfulness to her mother, of long days of toil and execution. I remember her saying that at times she would iron well into the night, ironing in one day as many as twenty shirts for her sporty young gentleman cousins who were enjoying

the hospitality of the home. She also taught school in the home, instructing her brothers and sisters. In spite of this grind and her near-blindness, which was a handicap caused by the sunstroke, she succeeded in graduating at the age of twenty-one, in company with two younger sisters, Susan and Isabel, in the year 1869 at Glendale Female College, Glendale, Ohio. This college was then of the highest order. It has since been made into a Junior College. On account of the condition of her eyes, she was forbidden to read a line of her lessons, in her senior year, mastering her subjects by listening to one reading only of each lesson by her sister Susan. Despite this handicap, she graduated with the highest honors and was valedictorian of her class, writing a poem in lieu of her "Graduating Essay" which she gave as valedictorian. She and her sister, Belle, who was six years her junior, both wrote poems of rare merit, but neither devoted much time to this talent.

Often have I heard her tell of the final examination at Glendale, that there was a certain part of one of her subjects, "Mental Philosophy," of which she was not quite sure. Without her sister's knowing, she got the book, found the page where the meaning was not clear to her, read it over herself, a very painful ordeal, and sure enough, that day when the examination questions were put, that very one came to her. Her mark of perfect in everything for the year was complete! This act was followed by hours of untold suffering. No doubt her very remarkable power of concentration and her highly developed memory were developed by this habit of getting all from one reading of each lesson.

After her graduation, she was employed as teacher of mathematics in her Alma Mater. Dr. L. D. Potter, the President of Glendale College, said of her that she had the quickest and clearest mind for mathematics of any woman he ever knew.

For six years she taught, first at Glendale and later at Hocker College, Lexington, Kentucky, now called Hamilton College. During her affiliation with Hocker College she was repeatedly urged to take the position of Lady Principal, which she declined, she devoted the most strenuous years of her school work as an assistant to the President, the Reverend Robert Graham. He was at

that special time overtaxing his mental and physical strength with the added burden of building a new College Home. In the meantime she became quite proficient as an artist, painting landscapes that today are more meritorious than many to be seen in the galleries of Europe.

Her artistic talent was most unusual, had she pursued that calling alone she certainly could have become one of America's foremost landscape painters. While teaching at Glendale College she put in all available time with her brush under the instruction of Miss Sarah A. Birdsall, who was a rare art instructor, not a great artist herself but fine on technique, possessing the ability to transmit to her pupils her extensive knowledge. A woman who had several times been abroad for study, an unusual advantage in those days. When Miss Frazee added her own brilliant art talent to Miss Birdsall's knowledge she made rapid progress and later became teacher of art at Hocker College.

During her years of teaching she accumulated sufficient funds for a year's trip abroad. In June, 1875, in company with Miss Eudora Lindsay, a student and substitute teacher of Hocker College, and Miss Lindsay's brother, Vachel, who was a young physician, located at Springfield, Illinois, and who was going abroad for a year's medical study in Vienna, she went abroad for a year's travel and study.

What today would be considered a humorous incident was the circumstance of her meeting Dr. Lindsay, who later became her husband. Rev. Frazee, her father, would not permit his daughter to take such a trip with an unknown young man, regardless of his recommendations, even though his sister should be in attendance, but required that the young physician should visit our home for the purpose of personal inspection. He came, was approved. They went abroad, became lovers, and after their return were married.

While in Rome Miss Frazee was stricken with Roman fever. Dr. Lindsay came to her assistance. She was critically ill but her life was spared. I still remember how emaciated she was when she returned home some weeks after her illness. I was a little miss of almost ten years when she returned in June 1876, after

having stopped on her way in Philadelphia for the Centennial celebration. It was an unusual thing and a great achievement for one to spend a year abroad. Our family was justly proud of her accomplishment.

On Thanksgiving Day of that year she and Dr. Vachel T. Lindsay were married amidst a large company of relatives and friends at the old home in Rush County, Indiana, Dr. Otis A. Burgess, President of Butler University performing the ceremony. The big old house was in gay attire for the occasion, profusely decorated with bittersweet and decorated seeds and pods of many varieties, and tiny cones from fir trees from our yard, which the bride had all colored and waxed with her own busy hands. The home was more beautiful than at any time before or since that wedding. My sister, as a bride, was to me the personification of loveliness, attired in her bridal costume, made in Paris, with the long bridal veil adorned with orange blossoms. The ceremony was most beautiful and most impressive. During the prayer the bride and groom knelt and Dr. Burgess placed an opened hand on the crown of each head as he asked God's guidance and blessing upon them. No other marriage ceremony has ever lingered in my memory as has this one. I can still see the long dining-table stretching full length, covered with rare linen and laden bountifully with every available kind of delicacies and palatable eats, the guests standing around the wall, with plates in hand; our father joining other members of the family in serving bountifully from that wonderful table of good things.

At the time of their marriage Dr. Lindsay was located in Springfield, Illinois. During their entire married life Springfield was their home. They resided at 603 South Fifth Street at the corner of Fifth and Edwards, in a residence where Abraham Lincoln had often been a guest.

In later years it was their custom to spend alternate summers in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado or take a trip abroad. One summer they spent their vacation in China, visiting the family of their oldest child, Mrs. A. Paul Wakefield, whose husband is a Medical Missionary.

Mrs. Lindsay, upon taking up residence in Springfield imme-

diately entered the religious, literary and intellectual life of the city. Within the short period of fifteen years she was the city's acknowledged leader in all these circles.

Whatever enterprise she undertook she accomplished. She never knew defeat, but was a winner in all lines of her work. A woman of fixed purpose and indomitable will, a real Doniphan.

She was the organizer of the "Woman's Missionary Social Union," which included all Protestant denominations, an organization which today has spread all over the religious world. She was known as the "Mother of the Missionary Social Union." Her work in this Union and also in the literary circles of which she was leader required much public speaking. Her ability as a public speaker was rare and excelled by none. Her voice was good, her language to the point. She was a past master in knowing how to begin a speech with a well defined introduction, how to fill the body of her address with direct and convincing argument and how to close with a concise, and pointed conclusion. Her audience easily grasped her point and enjoyed her direct and forceful style. If on a program with others they were ever overshadowed by her. Her addresses were always followed by deafening applause. I speak as one of her hearers.

Springfield appreciated her as a citizen and leader and felt a great loss at her passing. The Springfield newspapers gave her as much space at the time of her death as they would for the passing of the governor of the state. The city has since planted a tree in her honor, placed her picture in the Public Library, and has placed a bronze tablet to her memory.

While dwelling on her achievements in public life we must not lose sight of the fact that she was the mother of six children, was a most gracious and hospitable hostess, a wonderful cook, often without domestic help, but not one duty was ever left undone. With all her busy life her children were never neglected in the slightest manner. Her ability to accomplish against odds was truly marvelous.

The most severe shock and the greatest trial she had to endure during her married life was in the spring of 1888 when in less than three weeks time she lost three beautiful little daughters.

aged seven, four and two, who died from malignant scarlet fever, only two of five children surviving. From that shock and sorrow she never fully recovered. The void in her life had to be filled; after a few years, during which time another little daughter came to cheer their home, she gradually entered public life, putting into it her leadership, her intellect, her energy, and her devotion.

Vachel Lindsay, the poet, is her son. The other two living children are Mrs. A. P. Wakefield of China and Mrs. Benjamin H. Blair of Cleveland, Ohio.

After Dr. Lindsay's death she and her son, Vachel, made a trip to England, where Vachel lectured and recited at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It was a great reward to her to see him lionized by the English literati and to hear them speak of him as "America's greatest living poet."

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay spent many happy and valuable years together. Their home was one whose doors were ever open to relatives and friends. Mrs. Lindsay was not alone in her hospitality, Dr. Lindsay was a most cordial, generous, entertaining and unusual host. Their home was rarely without a guest, both having inherited from their southern ancestry that love for company and delight in hospitality.

Their summer vacations spent in Europe were in a sense living over again the happy days of their courtship. They never tired of revisiting the same art galleries and enjoying the same works of art that they studied together years before when they first became lovers.

Dr. Lindsay was as deeply religious as his wife. The two of them were devoted to the church and the general cause of Christianity, which is proven by the fact that they gave their daughter to be the wife of a medical missionary. Dr. Lindsay was chairman of the board of elders in the Christian church of Springfield for many years.

It is a pleasure and satisfaction to her family to know that she was so thoroughly appreciated in Springfield, the home of her adoption, to know that the city honored her as its leader in literary, intellectual and religious life and that for years to come

she will be spoken of with pride and as a rare example for those who follow her.

Her pastor wrote of her after her death, for the Illinois State Journal: "Mrs. Lindsay was an outstanding Christian woman. I have never known her superior in point of interest in and about the ongoings of the Kingdom. Doing human uplift through the agency of the church was the dominating passion of her life. She expressed the passion not through spasmodic efforts but through a far-sighted and statesman-like program of education. It is doubtful whether the Disciples of Christ, numbering a million and a quarter of communicants, have had within their borders the last quarter of a century either a layman or laywoman who in points mentioned equalled Mrs. Lindsay. She was loyal to her pastors and to her local church and yet included in her sympathy every other church and religious organization in the community. Her loss will be keenly felt."

REVEREND WM. F. ROTHENBURGER.

The following short tribute appeared after her death as an editorial in the Christian Century Magazine Feb. 23, 1922:

DEATH OF SPRINGFIELD'S "FIRST WOMAN"

As extraordinary a woman as the middle west has produced was Mrs. Catherine F. Lindsay of Springfield, Ill., who died on February 1. Her influence extended throughout the church life of Illinois in all denominations and was national in its scope within her own, the Disciples, denomination. Though often called to devote her talents to some far-stretching general organization, either in an executive or didactic capacity, Mrs. Lindsay's genius was devoted to an intensive cultivation of the field with which she had immediate and most intimate contacts. Thirty years ago she organized the women of the Springfield churches into a "Missionary Social Union." Down to the time of her death she was its president. Two ideals loomed continually before her, whose interpretation she was ever making through the quarterly meetings of the Union, and the numerous study classes

that grew out of it: the Christianization of the world and the unification of the church. With an intensity of spirit that was excelled only by the lucidity and vigor of her intellectual apprehension, she gave to the entire religious and cultural life of central Illinois, a leadership that was incomparable. Not the least remarkable fact about Mrs. Lindsay was the life-long growth of her mind. Beginning her public career with conservative convictions she reflected in her later views the vision that has been progressively defining itself in the heart of the present generation. The petty things of sectarianism fell away and her mind gradually assumed the mold and manner of catholicity. She gave a daughter, Mrs. Paul Wakefield, to the mission field. Her distinguished son, Vachel Lindsay, the poet, and another daughter, survive her.

Sketch written by her daughter, Mrs. Ben H. Blair:

The first act Mrs. Lindsay did after entering Springfield, Illinois, as her permanent home was to identify herself with the Christian Church of which Dr. Lindsay was a member. She remained a member of this congregation until her death, a period covering forty-four years. During most of these years she taught the Adult Bible Class of the Sunday School. At the time when she had such small children that she could not go to the church to teach the class the class met with her in her home. She habitually obtained from the pastor names of all the new members and called upon them. In this way she became acquainted with others while she was still a newcomer and a stranger.

She was a member of the Sunny Side Club for thirty years. This club had among its membership both gentlemen and ladies and was merely social, but each year they studied subjects of historical and literary interest. Because her knowledge of European art was first hand her papers on art subjects gave her a name among the literary folk of the town. She was also for fifteen years a member of the Authors Club. At one time following a Billy Sunday revival the Sunny Side Club decided to study the Bible for the next two years, rather than have their usual

work in history and literature. She was chosen as the capable one to teach the Bible to the club. She willingly did this for the two years.

The Authors Club of Springfield, organized for development of local talent, whose membership included both gentlemen and ladies with literary tastes and pursuits, a goodly number being advanced teachers of the Springfield schools, was a club where the members read and recited their own literary efforts. Among its members were all the prominent intelligencia of the city. Mrs. Lindsay's literary ability was soon recognized by members of this organization, she was invited into its membership; through this courtesy she was soon on the map in Springfield's literary world, and for twenty years was its acknowledged outstanding figure.

She was president of the Woman's Missionary Society of her church for a number of years. Believing that the churches should be united in the common cause of Christianity and Missions, in 1892 she organized the Woman's Missionary Social Union, a union of the Missionary Societies of all the evangelical churches of the city. The meetings of this Union were held three times each year. With the exception of the first two years of this organization she was its president every year until her death, thirty years in all.

This being the first organization of its kind, many letters came to her from all over the country making inquiries about the organization. Many cities requested that she go to them and deliver an address on the purpose and work of the Union and help them in effecting their organization. This led to a great deal of writing and public speaking, all gladly done without financial remuneration, all done cheerfully because she was so interested in the cause. She wrote several booklets on the subject, wrote articles for the *Missionary Tidings*, *The Christian Century*, *The Christian Evangelist* and other religious papers. She also gave addresses at the National Convention of the Disciples, at the Winona Conventions and many other gatherings. She was a delegate in 1910 to the Ecumenical Congress of the World in Edinburg, Scotland.

Thinking of being an important help to the women of the city in leading them in the study of history of the churches, she in 1904 organized the Via Christi Study Class. She was the teacher of this class until her death, which occurred eighteen years later. The class met every two weeks. From it women gained not only a knowledge of church history but of art, literature and current events. Not only college graduates but very shy, uneducated women were listed among its members, who were greatly benefited by this added intelligence.

After her death this study class had a large portrait made of her and placed in their room of the Public Library where their meetings were held. Since her death at every meeting of the class three pink roses are placed beneath this picture. The class also planted a tree on the Library lawn in her memory. In addition to this work outside the home her work inside the home was kept up to a high standard. She had six children of her own. For seven years an orphaned niece, daughter of her sister Isabel, was given a home with her family. The fruit canning, jelly making, cake baking, were all done by her own labor. She was continually entertaining over-night guests. Hardly a week passed while she was at home but that she gave some social function for the entertainment of either club or church friends, serving dainty refreshments of her own making.

For the first few years the Via Christi Class met in her home every other Monday throughout the club season. The executive committee of the Missionary Social Union was entertained in her home three times each year. The average attendance of the Via Christi was forty and of the Missionary Social Union six hundred. There were other receptions and parties until not a week passed without either a house guest or a party in her home. Few meals were served without some relative or friend "dropping in" for dinner. In these days when people do so much of their entertaining either in club houses or hotels the mere housework she accomplished seems immense in comparison with what the usual woman does today.

She suffered a great loss in early married life in the death of three little children. She was so passionately fond of chil-

dren that she rarely passed a child on the street without stopping to get acquainted. Every baby in a perambulator had to be stopped and admired.

Busy as she was, everything else was dropped if there was sickness or a death among her friends or members of the church. The glasses of jelly, the hot soup she took on such occasions, and the sympathetic calls meant much to those in anxiety or sorrow. The sympathetic human side of her nature was that which endeared her to so many people.

A stranger who heard of her work in being president of the Social Union for thirty years and of the Via Christi Class for eighteen years made this remark, "I cannot imagine any usual woman but would run an organization in the ground if she were its president for even five years. What kind of a woman was Mrs. Lindsay that she could be at the head of things for so many years and still keep such enthusiasm and interest among the members?"

Editorial from the Liverpool Post and Mercury, Liverpool, England, May 22, 1922:

A POET'S MOTHER

I notice with very deep regret in Mr. Stephen Graham's book, "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies," the announcement that Mrs. Lindsay, the mother of Mr. Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, died this spring of pneumonia. Two years ago she visited Liverpool with her remarkable son and she made an abiding impression on all who met her. She was a woman of remarkable force of character and of most interesting intelligence. Her life, I gathered from her conversation, had been full, and in some ways arduous but she had an extraordinary serenity,—a very sure sign of a happy life. She was, I thought, very American in type. She had that precision and composure of mind that one finds depicted in certain elements of American fiction. There was, in fact, an orderliness in her manner which contrasted most

piquantly with the flamboyance and ebullience of her son. Her conversation had this orderliness in marked degree. She talked with singular ease and power. She was whimsical in a gentle way, but normally her conversation had an engaging gaiety as of one who had thought things out for herself very deliberately and very fully. Mrs. Lindsay's delight and pride in her son and his affection for her were extraordinarily charming to see. I am sure that among Mr. Vachel Lindsay's friends in Liverpool there will be a very deep sympathy with him in the terrible loss he has sustained.



NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY
American Poet

Awarded the following prizes for the excellency of his poems:
1913: The Poetry Magazine prize on "General William Booth Enters
Into Heaven."
1915: The Levinson prize on "The Chinese Nightingale."
1928: The Poetry Magazine prize on "Award of Honor."

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

VACHEL LINDSAY, the second child and only son of Dr. Vachel Thomas Lindsay and his wife, Esther Catharine Frazee Lindsay, was born in Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 10, 1879, married May 19, 1925, to Elizabeth Conner of Spokane, Washington, b. Oct. 12, 1901. Children, 1, Susan Doniphan, b. May 28, 1926, 2, Nicholas Cave, b. Sept. 16, 1927.

Being a frail child from birth, his young life was uncertain. As he grew older he became stronger but at no time in life has he been robust. Almost a tow-head when a child, his hair grew continually darker until now it is almost auburn. He has bright hazel eyes and very fair, clear skin. A noticeable characteristic is one fair eyelash, the other dark.

At an early age he showed talent for art. His childish drawings were full of action. So remarkable was this talent, it was generally conceded by the family that art should be his life's calling. He was a very unusual child and showed marked intellectual traits at an early age.

Dr. Logan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, while reviewing some of Mr. Lindsay's drawings when he was but a lad, remarked, "That boy has the most wonderful imagination of any person I have ever known and will, some day, make his mark in the world." Mr. Lindsay has lived to fulfill this prophecy concerning himself. To appreciate Mr. Lindsay's wonderful imagination, one should realize, while reading "The Tree of Laughing Bells," that "in an hour it was done," and that the poem was written years before we ever heard of "radio waves."

After being graduated from the Springfield High School, he entered Hiram College in the autumn of 1898. The two years he was a student there he was illustrator of the students' annual publication, "The Spider Web." His lettering and drawings I then considered beautiful and I still consider them so, especially

the drawing representing "Music," which appears on page 100 of the first year's book. The drawing and fore-shortening of musical instruments was good indeed for one so young and of his limited instruction, a credit to both the college and to Mr. Lindsay. At this time we had never thought of him as a poet. During the summer of 1895 he was a visitor in our home and then presented me with a copy of his little verse, "The Crickets." I still have this "long-hand" copy:

"The foolish queen of Fairyland from her milk-white Throne in
a Lily-bell
Gave command to her cricket-band, that they should play when
the dew-drops fell,
But the damp dew spoiled their instruments. They play for the
foolish queen no more,
Instead, these sturdy malcontents play sharps and flats 'neath
the kitchen floor."

This is as he wrote it for me. It appears in altered form in his published work. I had not known he wrote verses but when I read this poem I knew he had poetical genius and henceforth always encouraged him in his natural tendency. A few years later, after he had written several poems of very unusual merit, among them "The Hag," my mother and I were discussing his literary ability. I very boldly told her that I considered "Vachel" would eventually make such a reputation for himself that later generations would look upon him much as we do Shakespeare or Milton. Her answer was, "Perhaps you are right." She, too, thought it possible.

To me, the greatest poem and the most beautiful he ever wrote is the "Tree of Laughing Bells." This he wrote while an art student in New York. He had not then "arrived" and the poem attracted little attention and was appreciated by only a small group of intimates. The highest compliment he received on this poem at the time was a tribute given by his art instructor, Henri, who devoted an entire class hour in expounding this poem as an inspiration to his class. He saw the beauty, the poetry, and the

wonderful imagination it portrayed, and was pleased for an opportunity to show honor to one of his pupils, a courtesy Mr. Lindsay highly appreciated. His own title for this poem was "The Wings of the Morning," which appeals to me more than the title it bears, but through the suggestion of some friend, he changed the title to "The Tree of Laughing Bells."

Mr. Lindsay "arrived" when Harriett Monroe of the Poetry Society of Chicago read and published in the Poetry Magazine the poem which made him famous, "General William Booth Enters Heaven." This is known as his greatest work and one of the greatest poems ever written. Great as it is, "The Tree of Laughing Bells" is, to me, greater and much more beautiful. Not only is the poem exquisite but the decorated cover, designed by Mr. Lindsay, is one of the loveliest pieces of art work Mr. Lindsay has ever done. The original drawing is in my possession.

Although the publishing of "General William Booth Enters Heaven" was the harbinger of Mr. Lindsay's notoriety, he received recognition in March, 1904, when the *Critic* published "The Queen of Bubbles" and again in April, 1905, when the same magazine published an illustrated verse entitled, "At Noon on Easter Day." The illustration was a robed angel carrying a lighted candle to the skies.

"At noon on Easter Day a candle-spark, my prayer,
Was carried by an angel to the skies,
I would I were my prayer to bend beneath his sighs,
Yea, pure enough to live before his eyes."

Later the *Outlook* printed, Sept. 23, 1911, a poem, "Incense," by Mr. Lindsay.

Vachel Lindsay, as a lad and youth, was refreshing company, bright, vivacious, and bubbling over with a sunny wit. He was always a welcome and appreciated visitor in our home. I must limit myself to relating only two incidents of his boyhood days. The first one occurred when he was a lad of perhaps ten years. His mother and her little family were on their annual summer's

stay at "Grandpa Frazee's." Vachel and his mother had gone into Rushville to spend Sunday with his Aunt Belle Campbell. As was their custom, they all attended the Christian Church service on Sunday morning. After services, a number of women, quite old ladies to Vachel, who had been long time friends of his mother's, were delighted to see Mrs. Lindsay and incidentally each one kissed little Vachel, much to his disgust and discomfort. Mr. Charles Kennedy, another old friend, had volunteered to take the lot of them (I suppose I should say "bunch" by way of a "kick") in his carriage to Mrs. Campbell's home. All were seated in the carriage except Vachel who was the last to enter. Just as he put his foot on the step preparatory to entering, he hesitated, looked up quickly, and asked Mr. Kennedy, "Do you want to kiss me?" Mr. Kennedy, rather puzzled, replied that he had no thought of doing so, but could were it necessary, whereupon Vachel retorted, "Well, if you do, I'll just walk."

At the time of Vachel's boyhood, knickers were worn only by the small lad, not, as they are now, for one purpose then another by every age from the tiny tot to the great-grandfather on the golf links. When he was young, lads became youths over night by the quick change of casting off the knickers worn by the small boy and donning the long trousers of youth. A momentous change! Vachel had, as all boys do, looked longingly forward to this mark of distinction and approaching young manhood. At last, the time for long trousers came. There was purchased for him one suit of clothes with one pair of long pants which he was permitted to wear to school and on Sundays, but alas! when Saturday came, he must needs don the despised knickers again preparatory to working on the lawn and doing the Saturday's chores. He wrote me of this, of his mortification in being forced to wear kid clothes on Saturdays, when he was so near being a young man. He expressed his chagrin in his letter to me in his own quaint way, "Thus, my Saturdays are filled with short-panted humiliations." His spiciness of expression commenced so early in life that it seems it began with his first chatter.

Mr. Lindsay inherited talent from both sides of the house, although the talents inherited from one side differ greatly from

those of the other, the same being true of his physical appearance. His father was of medium height and a real brunette and the music in his voice was the same that is transmitted to the son. His mother was a fair blonde and of strong intellect. Both parents had poetry in their natures. The mother, valedictorian in her college graduating class, wrote a poem for what, in this day we call a thesis; in her day it was her "graduating essay." This thesis showed much poetical talent as also do her later efforts.

The brilliant luster in Mr. Lindsay's eyes during the time he is reciting his poems comes down from his Doniphan ancestry. An uncle, several times removed, Colonel Alexander William Doniphan of Missouri, one of the most fluent and eloquent pleaders at the bar that the United States has ever known, had those same brilliant eyes of which the Hon. D. C. Allen, in his Doniphan's memoirs, says, "Who would attempt to convey by language a description of his eyes while speaking, burning with tenfold the luster of diamonds?" I remember those eyes and only Vachel Lindsay's, of all the later generations, have inherited a touch of that lustre. What a tribute that Mr. Lindsay should have named his first child, a daughter, for his great-grandmother, Susan Doniphan Frazee!

American critics have many and diversified estimates of Mr. Lindsay and his works, but he is generally conceded to be the equal, if not the peer of the best of our contemporary poets. In England, where he and his mother spent a season together, where he gave evening readings at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, he was lionized by the literati. Several of England's literary critics speak of him as America's "greatest living poet."

Mr. Lindsay's rise from obscurity to fame was gradual, slow, and, at times, most disheartening. Relatives nor friends could get his vision. Here and there, he found attentive listeners who got a glimpse of his wonderful imagination, his artistic and literary genius, but usually such were persons without influence or means and not in a position to assist in putting things across. His early struggles for recognition were almost pathetic. His experience was the same as all those who have acquired fame in given

lines and finally have reached a successful goal. The road is long, rough, cheerless, fraught with anxiety, labor, disappointment and despair; after these, success. One of his first bitter disappointments occurred when an art student in New York City, when he wrote that poem of marvelous beauty, "The Tree of Laughing Bells," which has been previously referred to. No one could be found who could be persuaded to accept and publish it. No doubt the fate this wonderful poem met then really saved it from oblivion, that Mr. Lindsay's publishing the poem himself and then later laying it aside for a time, was a blessing in disguise as it was the means of spurring Mr. Lindsay on, in spite of difficulties, to success; filling him with a dogged determination to succeed in his one line, regardless of critics or hard-hearted publishers. Succeed he would! and then his famous trip to Florida was planned. On this trip he traded this beautiful poem to housewives for bread and the night's lodging.

It was during Mr. Lindsay's stay in New York as an art student, while he was looking the town over for suitable subjects for his art work, that he ran across the negro barrel-house. Then there sank into his soul the spirit of "The Congo," a poem full of vivid, weird imagination and a great portrayal of the negro race. but which was not written until several years after he had achieved fame.

Mr. Lindsay's power of mental concentration is intense. Each poem he has written portrays this characteristic. All of his works show a spirit full to overflowing. Not one incident is there of dearth, as of one out foraging either for ideas or for words adequate for his expression. His command of the English language shows a thorough understanding of the delicate shading in the meanings of words and is most comprehensive in its scope.

Mr. Lindsay has five new books ready for publication this autumn, 1928, "Johnny Appleseed and Other Poems," "Selected Poems" in the Modern Reader's Series, and "The Litany of Washington Street," "A Child's Book," and one other.

One cannot complete the sketch of a man who is still living and at the peak of his career. Rather, it is deemed best to give these glimpses of his early life. That Mr. Lindsay is an out-

standing literary man of America is not enough, he is one of the foremost literary men of the world at the present time and is continuing his steady development.

PRESS NOTICES OF MR. LINDSAY

Harriet Monroe, editor of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*, awarded the Levinson Prize to "The Chinese Nightingale" as the best contribution to Poetry for the year 1915.

In 1915, September *Harper's Magazine*, the following appeared from the pen of William Dean Howells. He speaks doubtfully of some poetry of the times then writes as follows:

It is a sensible relief to turn from our uncertainty about these "songs" which do not really sing to Mr. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's books where the songs begin their music with the cymbal clash and bass-drum boom of that fine brave poem, "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven"; that makes the heart leap and the little volume abounds in meters and rhymes that thrill and gladden one. Here is no shredding of prose but much of oaten stop and pastoral song such as arises amid the hum of the Kansas harvest fields and fills the empyrean from the expanses of the whole great West. There is also a song of solemn everywhere, civic things, social things and all of it good. There is another book which we have not named, "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." There is in it such novelty as you may find in Heine's "Reise-bilder,"—the old novelty of beautiful thought and thinking emotion but with a conscience and a pathos which Heine did not always know. . . . Of the entire gamut of the anthology one may select "The Chinese Nightingale," by Vachel Lindsay and two others as the best poetry offered in the past year. "The Chinese Nightingale" with its haunting refrain is nearer the edge of magical fantasy than any other.

From an article in *London Town Topics*, Oct. 9, 1920:

On his strangest and most personal work Mr. Vachel Lindsay is already acknowledged the best living American poet, and it is

not extravagant to predict that he will not have to live much longer as the most considerable English using poet this century has produced.

By "R."

Transcript from article in *Literary Digest*, May 15, 1920:

Referring to Mr. Vachel Lindsay: A volume of his poems has been published in England with an extremely laudatory introduction by Robert Nichols, the young English poet, who quotes a letter from John Masefield congratulating him on the fact that he is standing sponsor for Lindsay's poems in England and venturing the opinion that Lindsay is America's first poet.

From the pen of John Masefield:

Vachel Lindsay . . . is the best American poet. He has a wide range of subject and sympathy and a mind full of romance and understanding. He is a courageous fine figure, butting with his broad head into beauty and into trouble for the sake of beauty and the understanding to be had that way.

It has been possible to say of every other American poet of this day that he was kindred to some American or English poet; but no one knows the parentage of Lindsay. He sings Americanism, but not in the White-man's key; he turns sometimes to gnostic and mystical chants, but they are aloft in a different space from that which Emerson's muse visited. Sometimes he was the repetend in a way that reminds one of Poe, but the repetend is a matter of manner only, it is not one of substance, and the haunts of Poe's and Lindsay's imaginations are as far apart from each other as those of any two poets in the world, but they are not Whittier's. He is shut away from Longfellow in the circumstance that he has not Longfellow's great gift of telling a story. He sings America as lustily as Whitman did, but it is a different America and a more refined liberty; . . . his utterance has been transmuted by the strange genius which is his, which speaks not its sources and inspirations, but Lindsay himself.

Edgar Lee Masters, in *The Bookman*, Oct., 1926:

The passing of time cannot detract from Mr. Vachel Lindsay's

originality. Nothing like him has ever been; he derives from no one; he may be grouped sometimes with Blake or Coleridge, having regard to certain characteristics of the imagination, but his voice is his own, perhaps too much so at times to permit his readers to share it. He is a plant native to the Lincoln Country, more native to it than any other American writer; and with a power and an individuality which has drawn into strange blossom from that soil dreams and passions that are dead and those that have passed in our time.

. . . I can see the probability of Lindsay becoming the most magical figure of the day to the Americans of one hundred years from now, when the rising generation of that time will dwell upon his gusto and his wanderings, his faiths and his passions, his tramps preaching the gospel of beauty, his devotion to Lincoln, to Jackson, the unsullied goodness of his heart, the element of divinity in him that makes him the "lame boy seeking the shrine," one of the most poignant lines of one of his most beautiful poems.

From *New Voices*, a volume of criticism of poetry, by Marguerite Williamson, in chapter devoted to Rhythm:

,"One of the finest examples of rhythm as the accompaniment of mood and meaning, organic rhythm at its best, is "The Santa Fe Trail," by Vachel Lindsay, and in all American literature we find no greater master of rhythm than he. . . . It may be worth while to say that when William Butler Yeats, noted British poet, last visited this country he went to Chicago and met Vachel Lindsay, he greeted him as the first American poet of to-day. . . . Certainly Vachel Lindsay can do anything he likes with rhythm. His rhythms skip and turn somersaults, rock and reel, whirl giddily, bend and sway solemnly, march slowly in great circles, shake the air looser in the heavens and give a new exhilaration and exuberance to all but the stiff-necked and stupid. No other poem shows his power as a master of poetic music better than "The Santa Fe Trail." . . . "The Congo," one of the best poems ever written about the American Negro, is a poem full of the strength, the music, the barbaric love of color, and the wild religion of the race. The rhythmic tune of it is so much a part

of the sense of it and of the emotion and picturing that one can hardly separate it from them for purposes of analysis. . . . The chapter on "Diction" has the following: Vachel Lindsay is another poet who shares life with us in every word. He puts it in the turn of every sentence. His phrases growl and flirt, smirk and glare, point fingers and make faces, sputter and fizzle and splash color broadly upon the universe. We come to realize gradually that he is a man with the imagination and sensitivity of the bards of Greece and the prophets of Israel, living in an immense modern world where life is multiform and multi-colored, graver and more humorous, more complex and more varied than ever it was in the days of the ancient Greeks or Hebrews, and we realize also that he lives in that state of social and spiritual consciousness which we call the United States of America.

In this fact we find a reason for his vitality as a poet.

He is deeply rooted in our civilization, our folklore, our customs, our ethics, our idealism, and our reasons for laughter are well known to him. . . . His artistic heritage comes to him from long, long ago, from the troubadours and bards and minnesingers and minstrels, from the makers of sages and runes. To sum it all up, he is something that has never been before, an American minstrel. . . . In his greatest poem, "The Chinese Nightingale," all the strong, quaint, original qualities that have won fame for Vachel Lindsay are to be found at their best, gracious rhythms, delicious imaginings and exquisite phraseology all belong to this fantasy in a Chinese laundry.

Transcript of "Who's Who in America." Vol. 15, 1928-1929:

Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel, writer, b. Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 10, 1879, s. Vachel Thomas and Catharine (Frazee) Lindsay. Graduated Springfield High School, 1897, student Hiram College, Ohio 1897-1900; Art Institute, Chicago 1900-03; New York School of Art under Chase and Henri, 1904-05; m. Elizabeth Conner of Spokane, Washington, May 19, 1925. Lectured for West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, winters 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08. Tramped through the Southern States in the spring of 1906 distributing "The Tree of Laughing Bells." Springfield, Ill., Y. M.

C. A. winter of 1908-09. Lecturer for Anti-Saloon League throughout central Illinois, 1909-10. Walked from Illinois to New Mexico, summer of 1912, distributing "rhymes" and speaking in behalf of "The Gospel of Beauty." Member of Christian Church (Disciples), of Poetry Society of America; The Author's Guild of the Author's League of America; The Incorporated Society of Playwrights, Authors and Composers, (Great Britain); The Cliff Dwellers, Chicago; The Mid-Day Luncheon Club, Springfield, Ill.; The National Institute of Arts and Letters; The Players, New York City; P. E. N. Author of:

A Handy Guide for Beggars, 1916.

General William Booth Enters Heaven and Other Poems, 1913.

Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty, 1914.

The Congo and Other Poems, 1914.

The Art of the Moving Picture, 1915.

The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems, 1917.

The Golden Whales of California and Other Poems, 1920.

The Golden Book of Springfield (A Sealed Book of Prophecy) 1920.

Collected Poems, 1923.

Going to the Sun, (A Book of Drawings) 1923.

Collected Poems (Illustrated by the Author) 1925.

Going to the Stars, 1926.

The Candle in the Cabin, 1926.

In preparation:

Selected Poems, 1927-28.

Children's Poems, 1927-28.

No mention is made here of the two issues of "The Village Magazine," "The Tramp's Excuse" and a number of pamphlets, none of which bear the date of issue.

There is a short sketch of Vachel Lindsay in one of the late volumes of Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXXI, page 770, 13th edition.

CONNER

——— Conner, of Scotch Presbyterian stock, married Catherine Culbertson. They were pioneers in Ohio earlier than 1802, living in Ohio when it was still a part of the Northwest Territory.

Their son, the Reverend Franklin Thomas Conner, married Claribel Lines, b. April 13, 1871. They live in Spokane, Washington. He is a clergyman and educator of unusual literary ability. He was born in Claysville, Ohio, April 22, 1865. The Reverend Mr. Conner held his second pastorate in St. Louis, Missouri, at the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian. He remained in St. Louis for many years. From St. Louis he accepted the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Spokane, Washington, where he still resides. His daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Vachel Lindsay, the poet, was born October 12, 1901, while her parents were located in St. Louis.

The Lines family, the family of Mrs. Lindsay's mother, settled in Georgia near 1733, under Governor Oglethorpe. They were slave owning Southerners and among them were Confederate soldiers.

The mother of Clarabel Lines was Sarah Elizabeth Tenney, who married James Jackson Lines. Her family came to this country from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, in 1630 and settled at "Rawley," Massachusetts. They were Puritans and Roundheads. This family later moved south and became slave owners and Confederates.

DR. ARTHUR PAUL WAKEFIELD

Medical Missionary to China, 1904-1927.

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD: b. North Bloomfield, Ohio, October 5, 1878, is a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, governor for thirty-five years of the Plymouth Colony, 1621-1657. Governor Bradford was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, March, 1590. (See sketch in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. 4, p. 370.)

Dr. Wakefield is the son of Professor Edmund Burritt Wakefield and his wife, Martha Sheldon Wakefield. Mrs. Wakefield was a descendant of the colonial family of Sheldon. Professor Edmund Wakefield was a minister of the Christian Church and for many years a professor in Hiram College, Ohio. Professor Wakefield moved with his family when Dr. Paul was nine years of age from Bloomfield, Ohio, to Hiram, where Dr. Paul graduated at the college in 1900 with the degrees of Ph. B. In 1904 Dr. Wakefield received the degree of M. D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago University. In 1906 he received the degree of A. M. from Bethany College, Virginia. On June 14, 1904, he married Olive Catharine Lindsay of Springfield, Illinois, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vachel Thomas Lindsay, and sister of America's illustrious poet, Vachel Lindsay. In 1904 Dr. Wakefield was sent by the Foreign Board of the Christian Church as a medical missionary to China. He and his wife landed at Shanghai on Thanksgiving Day, 1904. They were stationed at Nanking, Chuchow, Wuhu, and Luchowfu until 1918. While in Wuhu Dr. Wakefield spent almost a year in sanitation work, in connection with the rebuilding of the Yangtze River dyke. This work required a force of seven thousand men. Dr. Wakefield's work was so efficient that this task was completed without the appearance of the famine fever so prevalent in China. At

Luchowfu Dr. Wakefield did hospital work. This town was the home of China's great statesman, Li Hung Chang, who was a personal friend of Dr. Wakefield, employing Dr. Wakefield as his family physician. While in Luchowfu Dr. Wakefield gave nearly thirty-five thousand medical treatments. While at Luchowfu he accepted a call from the Episcopalian Board as Instructor of Student Health at Boone University at Wuchang. At Boone University, Wuchang, Dr. Wakefield was head of the student health. His was the first real student health work done in China. Under Dr. Wakefield the Chinese youths developed physically as they advanced in school until the graduates passed a grade A life insurance examination. When these young men entered Boone they were no less than twenty per cent. tubercular. He was stationed at Wuchang during the entire siege of the late war, administering medical aid to the opposing generals and their armies. He was one of the besieged of Wuchang when that city was confined within closed gates for twenty-nine days, having on hand but one week's supply of rations. Prior to this, Dr. Wakefield had sent his wife and two daughters to Japan for safety, the son Vachel, was already in the United States, a student of Hiram College. Before the siege of Wuchang ended there was suffering, starvation and death on every hand, Dr. Wakefield suffering with the others. It was through his solicitation that the city gates were opened. In his judgment all would perish if they remained inside, but some might escape if the gates were opened. During this siege, Dr. Wakefield, through his profession, was a friend of both generals and it was through his influence the siege finally ended. In the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Oct. 9, 1926, there appeared the following with glaring headlines, which referred to Dr. Wakefield.

"YANKEE'S DARING WINS PEACE FOR BESIEGED CITY

Doctor's Courage Brings Cantonese to Terms.

Wuchang, China, Oct. 8.—The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Red Cross assure *The Tribune* that the American Episcopalians were solely responsible for the evacuation of the starving inhabitants in the city of Wuchang,

besieged for thirty-nine days, and for the initiation of the surrender to the Cantonese. Dr. Wakefield of the Episcopal hospital staff was particularly responsible, having won the Cantonese general's confidence when the latter thought he was dying from a heavy draft of poison.

The bottle was not labeled, but Dr. Wakefield sniffed of it, and believed it was lime juice. He drank the contents before the general, and then applied an emetic. This enabled the Americans to become mediators."

Dr. Wakefield is at present in Boston, Massachusetts, having been released in the summer of 1927, on account of war conditions, with all other missionaries of his board. He returned to America. Upon his release his health was so impaired from his hazardous experiences that he was ordered by medical authority to take not less than three months' rest. This he took in an ocean voyage and travel in Europe, landing in America a few days before Christmas 1927. As soon as the holidays were over, he took up an already proffered position in Boston, as Superintendent of State Tuberculosis Clinic Public Health, with offices in the State House, the kind of work he thoroughly understands and enjoys and for which, through his long experience in China, he is most ably fitted. It is to Dr. Wakefield's credit to state that this position was cabled him before his leaving China.

DR. WAKEFIELD'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS FAMILY LINEAGE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

October 14, 1928.

My family history I know little about, but have it all in a "Book" in China. In general, Wakefields came very early to New England. The first grave in the first burying ground in Boston is a Wakefield—direct line. I am 10th generation, so am pretty

near pure "U. S." My family (Wakefields) moved to Ohio in 1812. Settled in Western Reserve (Trumbull County). Grandmother (Churchill) Wakefield's mother was a Bradford; her Uncle William Bradford came to her home, lived and died with her. Hopelessly crusty, unmarried, he was devoted to Grandmother. These two were in direct line from Governor Bradford; and the Bradford silver that was handed down I found a part of the set that Gamaliel Bradford (author, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts) had on his table when Vachel (Vachel Lindsay, the poet) and I had dinner there some years ago.

Grandfather's story is exactly like that of your father. All his life he farmed, bought and sold cattle, preached, married, buried people, always with no pay. He was a founder of Hiram College.

Father went to Hiram, one year to Bethany to meet the Campbell-Bethany groups; studied science. He was on the original Yellowstone survey, from there went to Tucson, Arizona, interested in mining, lost everything just before I was born (1878). He had preached at Tucson on a dare. He felt that when the Lord's Day came there should be religious services. In the face of the dare he preached unmolested. When he came home a church at North Bloomfield (five miles from Grandfather) needed a pastor, so father served that church. I was born while he lived at Bloomfield. He never got away from the pulpit after that. Hiram called him after a pastorate of seven years in Warren, Ohio, about 1882-1889, and all the rest of his life he lived in Hiram.

He had a genius for teaching. In father's classes any boy of average brain power would get his stuff over the end of the term by listening in during class. So he had a reputation of being easy. One could not attend his classes and not learn; and now old students who did not appreciate him then remember his teaching. He has in Hiram now the standing as a teacher that he should have had twenty and more years ago and still his standing keeps on growing. Three times he filled in as Acting President. He refused the office itself, he hated executive work and was not fitted for it. But faculty and students backed him loyally when he had to fill in. He is the greatest (truly great) man I have ever known and I have a very unholy pride in being his son. I

never heard him speak unkindly to or of any one. He never "rode" a student, and a student in trouble had father always as his friend. Many a boy owes his salvation to my father's patience, tolerance and deep affection. The greatest sorrows he ever knew were when boys occasionally betrayed his trust. Even then his pain was for the future of such a fellow. What could he do to save him? To bring his best out! Father always meant that when he so often said, "We must bring that boy out."

Mother was also pioneer stock, she was a Sheldon. Her Grandfather Gersham came from Connecticut in 1800 to survey the northeast corner of Western Reserve for Connecticut. He came horseback with his bride, making the trip in 57 days! And had the next survey section to Cleveland. This enters in Portage County, and here on the old Indian portage from Lake (Via Cuyahoga River) to Gulf down the Mahoning and Ohio Rivers, he built his colonial home. Grandmother was a Daw, a wonderfully efficient and determined woman. Mother met father in Hiram. Father, bashful, diffident to the last day of life, fell madly in love with "Mathie" (Martha) Sheldon, the most beautiful girl in school. She had sense to understand and appreciate father, took him and stuck to him. She stood by him through life. Our home was open house to everyone all my life. Mother did practically all the work. We never made a fuss over anyone who came, but high, low, rich, poor came. Father and mother gave everything to their friends, and everyone was friend, especially those who had any need, physical, spiritual or mental. How they lived on the salary father got I do not know. But I do know this—they are the *richest* people I have ever known.

For myself. Sick from nine to sixteen years I grew up a semi-invalid, no athletics, only playing with girls. Then I went into gymnasium and fought it out, breaking up adhesion of the old appendix. Schools, usually private and home study up to last year of High School. Then to Hiram: graduated in 1900; to Rush Medical (M. D. 1904) preparing for China. Married Olive C. Lindsay, June 1904, practiced medicine with Dr. Lindsay to summer of 1905; then to China.

We came home on furlough in 1917. Under the Rockefeller

Fellowship I studied in Harvard Tropical School, Resident M. D., in South Department Boston City Hospital and Westfield State Tubercular Sanitorium for children. Returned to China and in 1919 I went to Boone University, Wuchang, as head of Student Health, where we remained until returning to the United States December, 1927.

I went through the siege of Wuchang; and with B. P. Gilman acted as messenger in carrying papers for surrender of the city. After the entry of the Canton-Russian force we had to work to save our property. After the Nanking affair I was left virtually alone with the Chinese (faculty) staff, finally we had to smuggle our leading Chinese on to British boats to save them and close the school (May 1927). I was made Acting Dean and got authority from the Trustees to graduate our Seniors, which I did in Hankow Cathedral, it being impossible to have a graduation in our school buildings in Wuchang. I spent the summer in Japan, resting, and no possibility of my work reopening I finally left Hankow for home via Suez in October, 1927. •

I was offered, by cable, the position of Supervisor of State Tuberculosis Clinics (Massachusetts) and I got into New York December 20th, 1927, and began this work January 1st, 1928.

For record I did post-graduate work at Hiram for A. M., did not do my thesis. I wanted to clear this as A. M. counts in China. I wrote home to Father about it. He read the letter to Thomas Phillips, who was Trustee of Bethany. Phillips said nothing to father but went to Bethany and had them give me an A. M. This was such a pretty tribute to Father that I have let it go and have never taken my Hiram A. M., but do accept, with no little feeling of pride and humility, the Bethany Degree.

I hope this don't bore you. I am no good on dates or names. Birthday is October 5, 1878.

Devotedly,

PAUL.

BLAIR

JACOB BLAIR, b. 1771, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. 1807, Mantua, Ohio; m. ———; d. 1803, Blanford, Massachusetts.

c. 1. Benjamin Blair, b. 1802, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. Mantua, Ohio, 1883; m. Cynthia Jefferson, b. 1804, Blanford, Massachusetts, d. Mantua, Ohio, 1879.

c. 1. W. Wallace Blair, b. 1838, Mantua, Ohio, d. 1912, Daytona, Florida; m. Maria Harrison, b. 1848, Warrensville, Ohio, d. 1920, Cleveland, Ohio.

c. 1. Benjamin Harrison Blair, b. 1888, Cleveland, Ohio.

2. Wallace Blair, b. 1890, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM HARRISON, b. 1809, Isle of Man, d. 1899, Warrensville, Ohio; m. Catharine Wade, b. 1826, Isle of Man, d. 1893, Warrensville, Ohio.

c. 1. Maria Harrison, b. 1848, Warrensville, Ohio, d. 1920, Cleveland, Ohio; m. W. Wallace Blair.

SAMUEL FERGUSON, b. Hopkinton, Massachusetts, d. 1741, Blanford, Massachusetts; m. Eleanor ———, 1739.

c. 1. John Ferguson, b. Blanford, 1740, d. 1792; m. Dorothy Hamilton, b. 1740, Blanford, d. 1820.

c. 1. Dorothy, b. Blanford, d. 1803, Blanford; m. Jacob Blair, b. 1771, Blanford, d. 1807, Mantua, Ohio.

John Ferguson was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. See section of war records.

LUCY M. C. ROBINSON

Born in Delaware, Ohio. Teacher, Journalist and Writer.

MRS. ROBINSON is at present the Publicity Manager of the Spokane Daily *Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington, and is director of the Chronicle Home Management School, a weekly educational feature, which is not duplicated by any other American newspaper. More than fourteen thousand women attended the sessions last year (1927). The school is now in its second year of successful service.

On April 5, 1905, Mrs. Robinson, whose maiden name was Lucy May Cunningham, became the bride of James Holton Rob-

inson, grandson of Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. In 1920 the Robinsons moved to Spokane for permanent residence. Since coming to Spokane Mrs. Robinson has been president of the Frances Willard Parent-Teacher Association; the North Hill Parliamentary Law Club; and the Spokane Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, which represent the thirty-seven Spokane schools having Parent-Teacher Association groups, and has been called on to speak on different subjects for many educational bodies of Eastern Washington.

She is a member of the Women's Correlation Committee, Spokane Chamber of Commerce; City Beautiful Committee, Spokane Advertising Club; Girl Reserve and Hospitality Committees, Young Women's Christian Association; Member and founder of the Spokane Observers Club and Spokane Soroptimist Club; Corresponding Secretary Spokane President's Council; Educational Chairman City Federation of Women's Organizations, and was instrumental in establishing a Federation Loan Fund for Senior Students at Cheney State Normal, 1926; Radio Chairman Washington Federation of Women's Clubs, arranging state-wide broadcasts; Associate Editor *Spokane Woman Magazine*, 1926-1927; Director "Home Management School," newspaper feature and radio program, *Spokane Chronicle*, 1927; Editor North Hill Community News, an experimental in church co-operation, Protestant and Catholic. She has organized Parent-Teacher Association groups in several parochial schools and taken them into Spokane Council.

Her personal hobby is making good people get along with each other and work together.

Spokane Council, during her presidency, established the first parent-training courses ever held in the Northwest. Articles about her work have appeared in *School Life*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Washington Educational Journal* and many newspapers, as well as the U. S. Public Health Bulletins. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of rare literary talent. Her poetry has appeared in Washington newspapers and magazines, the *Lariat*, Washington Federation of Women's Clubs Bulletin, etc. Her book re-

views have been widely quoted ; she has done professional reviews for *Chronicle* (at present) Western Newspaper Association—a syndicate—*Spokane Woman* and others, and has given addresses on books and poetry writing. Her first book of poems appears this autumn, title, "Lanterns in the Mist." One of her shorter poems follows :

LOST GARDENS

The old man stooped there in the crowded street,
To snatch a red carnation from the dust,
With furtive, anxious glance at those who passed ;
His trembling hands
Folded the faded bloom so lovingly,
So tenderly he touched the broken stem,
They wondered, watching ; but he hurried on,
Unheeding curious stares or following eyes.
Against his shabby coat the tarnished red
Shone with a feeble, reminiscent glow,
The last low flare of fires now almost dead ;
And to a sympathetic stranger, passing by—
"Nellie and me—we had a garden once——," he said.



LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE



FRAZEE HOME FOR CHILDREN
Gift to Fayette County, Indiana, by Lewis Anderson Frazee

LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE

Business Man and Philanthropist

1864-

LEWIS ANDERSON FRAZEE, intimately known as "Andie," is one of the most prominent and successful business men of Connersville, Indiana, builder, manager and owner of the Connersville Telephone Plant, which he recently sold and which, under his management, experts pronounce the best equipped and best managed plant in the state, excellent in all its ramifications. Mr. Frazee's excellent reputation extends over the state. He is widely known as a man of sterling integrity and honor, whose word is as good as gold, and whose generosity extends to those in need. For years he has been known for his interest in and support of all public enterprises and for his generosity in supporting any worthy cause. Of the numerous instances of Mr. Frazee's public spirit and generosity there are two outstanding examples; one is the gift to Fayette County of the Frazee Home for Orphan Children, the other a recent cash gift of five thousand dollars to the Christian church of Connersville, of which Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are members. Mr. Frazee gave the "Frazee Home for Children" to the county as a memorial to his son, Paul Anderson Frazee, who died when in his eighteenth year. This home, formerly known as "The Pines," was for many years the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frazee and their children. It is situated in the country just beyond and west of the city of Connersville. It consists of eleven acres of improved farm land with an adequate brick home for the orphan children of Fayette County. Mr. Frazee has recently retired from active business.



MARY AND EDWARD AUSTEN

AUSTEN

PRIOR to 1750 there were two homesteads in Kent County, England, situated twenty-two miles southeast from the heart of London, one was named "Filston" and the other "Seven Oaks." The latter was named from seven large, beautiful oak trees grouped upon this land. From these two homes in Kent County the two Austen brothers, John and Colgate, with their father, John Austen, and their four sisters, their own families and a sixteen-year-old nephew named William Colgate, migrated to America in the year 1795.

The father, whom we are pleased to designate as John Austen V., was the eldest son of John Austen IV, who lived at Deer Creek, Maryland, dying there in 1807. He was the son of John Austen III, who lived at Deer Creek, Maryland, and was pastor of the church at Bethel Green. This John Austen III was the eldest son of John Austen II who lived near Canterbury, England, and died there in the year 1754. He in turn was the son of John Austen I, Baptist minister at Staplehurst, England, where he made his home, dying there in the year 17-3.

John Austen VI would have carried down the line of Baptist preachers, but was killed when only seventeen years of age in the War of 1812. The next son, Edward, named his oldest son John, hoping to carry the line on down of the John Austens; fate again was against them as this John Austen VII died in 1852, leaving no issue. Thus ended this line of John Austens, an unbroken line for five generations of Baptist preachers. After coming to America the Austens were members of the Missionary Baptist denomination, in Bethel Green, Maryland.

While in London during the summer of 1926 I made inquiry about "Seven Oaks" and learned there is a village in Kent by that name in the exact location from whence the Austens and Col-

gates came. I planned a trip there for the purpose of examining the old parish records of the Baptist Church, but being in a conducted party of the Temple Tours I was unable to arrange the trip. However, the guide whom I consulted showed unusual interest in the story of my Austen ancestors, being pleased that the name was spelled Austen and not Austin. She readily knew the distinction and was very complimentary to me. She must have had some Austen blood in her own veins. I had previously presumed the names were originally the same, but she thought not. Jane Austen, the novelist, is of our line of Austens. Alfred Austin, who a generation since was England's Poet Laureate, belonged to the other line.

The second John Austen owned an old New Testament, containing a family record. This book was "Printed in 1749 by Thomas Bassett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and by the Assigns of Robert Bassett, 1749," "Cum Privilegio," "Price one shilling, Unbound." This book passed down from generation to generation of John Austens until it was inherited by Rhoda Maria Austen, youngest sister of John Austen VII.

John Austen IV wrote on the flyleaf of this little Testament the following bit of family genealogy:

"Of John Austen (V) this is the property, eldest son of John Austen (IV) who lived and died at Deer Creek, Maryland, 1807, who was the eldest son of John Austen (III) who now lives at Deer Creek, Maryland, formerly pastor of a branch of the Baptist Church at Bethel Green.

"Who was the eldest son of John Austen (II) who lived and died near Canterbury, England, A. D. 1754, who was the eldest son of John Austin (I), Baptist minister at Staplehurst, Great Britain, where he lived and died in the year 1753."

This flyleaf, as well as the pages of the entire volume, is now brown instead of white. The writing, although still plainly legible, has also faded to brown.

This book is now in my possession, having been presented to me in July, 1923, by my aunt, Rhoda Maria. When the Austens came from England they brought enough money with them to

enter a business. They established a partnership distillery in Hartford County, Maryland. Their products were whiskey and brandy. Apple brandy was their staple. There was no moral stigma then on such an enterprise.

John Austen III, Rector of the Baptist Church at Bethel Green, Maryland, living in Hartford County, Maryland, late in life fell from a load of hay. The fall resulted in his being crippled for life. His daughter Rhoda remained unmarried that she might care for her aged, helpless father. She had an ardent suitor but his pleadings were of no avail. John Austen III was the father of six children, two sons, John and Alfred, four daughters, Elizabeth, Rhoda, another who married a Mr. Fag, and another who married a Mr. Pine.

John Austen IV married Martha Colgate. The William Colgate who came to America with the Austens was a son of Martha Colgate's brother. William Colgate, the candle and soap maker, the original of the firm of Colgate & Co., was my grandfather's cousin (Edward Austen). The first William Colgate and John Austen III were cousins. The Colgates also came from Kent County, England. It was in Kent County that John Austen IV and Martha Colgate were married. It was their son John the V, who was two years old when they came to America, who lost his life at the age of seventeen in the War of 1812. They also had twin children who were born and buried at sea. The children born to them in America were—

George, who married Caroline Williamson.

Edward, b. Feb. 2, 1800, d. June 27, 1870, at Deer Creek, Hartford County, Maryland, married Mary Brown.

Colgate, married Ann Banks.

Esther Catharine, married George Washington Morling; a daughter, Pattie Morling, married Mr. Singleton.

When Martha Colgate was a young girl living in Kent County, England, she was possessor of a remarkably beautiful soprano voice, and was passionately fond of music. She once walked twenty-two miles from her home to London to see and hear the noted actress, Mrs. Siddons.

"Uncle George Austen," my grandfather's brother, was a cabinet maker and preacher. I have in my possession a leaf-table which he made. He formed a partnership with Philip Hess as cabinet makers and undertakers. Their business became quite lucrative.

George Austen and his wife, Caroline Williamson, were the parents of thirteen children.

They, the brother Edward and sister Esther, all became followers of that eminent divine, Alexander Campbell, and became pioneer workers in the Christian Church. George inherited from the Colgates a marvelous voice, which was quite an asset after he became a minister of the Christian Church. He was the first minister in the Austen family to break the long line of Baptist preachers. He developed into a speaker of great power and popularity.

He was a man of sterling character and greatly beloved by his parishoners. He lived twenty miles out of Baltimore on a farm he purchased. This place he called "Filston," after the old home in England. He was considered very handsome, indeed there is no question of his having been such, as I have a photograph of him which is conclusive proof. He was beloved by those who knew him both in and out of his congregation, and such was the respect in which he was held that when his body was buried the railroad trains when passing "Filston" rang the bell only and refrained then and for many days after from blowing the whistle.

John Austen, who married Martha Colgate, was married nearly three years before leaving England. He settled with his family and his kinsfolk in Hartford County, Maryland. Besides the partnership distillery his business was also that of a wheelright. During a flood his mill was greatly damaged. He stood in water to repair the damage, took a deep cold from which he never recovered and later died from "hasty consumption." His aged father, whose misfortune it was to become crippled late in life by falling from a load of hay, outlived this son John who died of consumption.

Martha Colgate Austen, being left a widow with five children,

turned her attention to their support. We are told she was a woman of great executive ability and sterling integrity, industrious and deeply religious. After her husband's death, because the Austen families were all in a partnership business, she took her children with her and moved into the town of Baltimore. Her son George she apprenticed to a cabinet maker named Thomas Lambert. She apprenticed her son Edward to a drygoods merchant named John Herron. The youngest son Colgate, and the little daughter Esther she kept with her. No account is given of the older son, John V, at this time. He lost his life in the War of 1812. Perhaps it was after the son John's death that she moved into Baltimore, as the date is not given of her husband's death. She opened a private school and thereafter supported herself and the two younger children by teaching, at which vocation she was both successful and popular.

Edward Austen, born in Deer Creek, Maryland, Feb. 2, 1800, lived in Baltimore until he was thirty-three years of age. He married Mary Davise Brown, of Baltimore, on Oct. 17, 1822, the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Finley, pastor of the Baptist Church. At the time of his marriage he went into business for himself in Centre Market Space, Mr. John Herron backing him financially, but he did not succeed as a merchant. After my grandfather failed in business—he was but thirty-three years of age—he left Baltimore and moved his family to Fayette County, Indiana, on a farm owned by his mother-in-law.

While in Baltimore George and Edward Austen, their sister Esther, Edward's wife, Mary, and her mother, Frances Davise Brown, were all baptized by immersion by the Rev. John Finley into the Missionary Baptist Church of Baltimore.

After Grandfather Austen and his family moved to Indiana, there being no Baptist Church in their vicinity, the family united with the Christian Church at Columbia, Fayette County, Indiana. This church has long since passed out of existence. Grandfather was for years an elder in this church. Later his brother George and sister Esther became members of the Christian Church in Baltimore where Uncle George became the pastor.

Of the later life in Indiana of my grandfather's family there is a sketch in the article on the Davise and Brown families and an account of their trip overland across the mountains and through the forests in the kind of covered wagons that were customary in those days.

The five children born in Maryland were:

John, b. July 4, 1823, d. Feb. 6, 1852.

William Colgate, b. March 2, 1825, d. Oct. 29, 1888; m. Sarah Daubenspeck.

Frances Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1827, d. May 1, 1910; m. Ephraim Samuel Frazee.

Martha Brown, b. March 2., 1829, d. Dec. 18, 1907; m. Henry B. Lucas.

Mary Joseph, b. June 5, 1831, d. June 30, 1918; m. William Halstead.

Later children born in Fayette County, Indiana, were:

George Edward, b. June 8, 1834, d. March 31, 1835.

Isabella Carmen, b. April 10, 1836, d. July 29, 1917; m. Joseph Ross.

Rhoda Maria, b. Sept. 7, 1839, d. July 13, 1924.

George Edward, b. Jan. 13, 1842, d. Sept. 24, 1843.

The family came to the little farm on Garrison Creek, Fayette County, Indiana. It was situated two miles northeast of the little town of Orange, which was earlier called Fayetteville, at that time called Danville. The daughters, all except Rhoda, were married in this home. Rhoda, the youngest, moved with her parents in 1866 to the little home in Fairview. The farm was called "Seven Oaks" after the name of the original homestead in England.

Frances Elizabeth Austen, born in Baltimore Jan. 20, 1827, was married when twenty years of age to Ephraim Samuel Frazee, in the homestead at "Seven Oaks" in Fayette County, Indiana, on March 9th, 1847, Benjamin Reeves officiating. To this union were born twelve children:

Esther Catharine, b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. Feb. 1, 1922.

George Doniphan, b. Nov. 11, 1849, d. Sept. 20, 1853.

Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1851, d. July 29, 1891.

Isabelle, b. March 13, 1854, d. Oct. 11, 1896.

Edward Austen, b. Feb. 25, 1856.

Ephraim, b. March 10, 1858.

John Paul, b. Aug. 30, 1860, d. July 2, 1926.

Twin daughters, b. Sept. 25, 1862, died soon after birth.

Lewis Anderson, b. June 27, 1864.

Frances, b. July 12, 1866.

Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1869, d. Dec. 21, 1877.

BROWN

WILLIAM BROWN, nicknamed "Honest Billy Brown" of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1766 married Elizabeth Lacey of Virginia parentage. They had six children, five daughters and one son, Joseph, b. July 13, 1779, d. June 6, 1812. William Brown was a potter by trade. He made brown earthen ware vessels, jugs and pots of many descriptions, and became what was considered wealthy in his day. His first wife, Elizabeth Lacey, died after having brought to him a family of six children, five daughters, and a son, Joseph, who was the youngest.

After the death of his first wife he married a widow with one child. He was a Quaker in religion, was good natured, gentle and kind. His last wife was solicitous for herself and her daughter. My Grandmother Austen, who was the granddaughter of "Honest Billy Brown" was the only living child of his only son Joseph. She loved her grandfather dearly and used to tell me how when a child she used to love to see him coming down the streets of Baltimore with his flowing white locks and his big gray felt Quaker hat, shaped like the old stove pipe hats except its style was larger in every way, brim, crown and head size.

He died soon after his granddaughter Mary married Edward Austen. During the last illness of the old grandfather, Edward Austen used to go over and "sit up" with the old gentleman, according to the old custom of Christian kindness. The new wife's propensity for "stingyness" used to amuse Grandfather Austen. He would often tell the following story describing this



FRANCES DAVISE BROWN
1784-1864

Mother of Mary Brown Austen.
Grandmother of Frances Austen Frazee.

trait in her character. One evening when he went over to "sit up," she had already baked several pies for eats for those who might come in that evening, but no one came that night but Edward, so she said to him: "Edward, if thee has occasion to eat anything through the night thou'll find a *cut* pie." Later when grandfather went to the table he found several pies and sure enough one was already cut, but it was not the choice one. Grandfather used to get much fun out of this incident. After the death of the old gentleman, "Honest Billy Brown," grandmother and grandfather went over to hear the reading of the will. His second wife had inveigled him into willing his wealth to her and her daughter, cutting grandmother, who was the only living child of his only son, Joseph, off with one hundred dollars. Grandmother was so chagrined at this injustice that she would not accept the one hundred dollars.

DAVISE AND BROWN

JOHN DAVISE, of Baltimore, was a seaman. In early life he was drowned at sea, leaving his wife, Mary, with two little daughters, Pattie and Frances. Pattie did not marry until she was a "maiden lady," she then married Israel Price. Frances married Joseph Brown on April 22, 1802, in the town of Baltimore. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Richards. This Joseph Brown and his wife were our progenitors.

Joseph Brown was the son of William Brown and his wife, Elizabeth Lacey Brown. The Brown and Davise families were Quakers, very plain, unassuming, gentle folk. The Laceys were a high spirited Virginia family. We have no record of the religious affiliations of the Lacey family. Family tradition has it that the Lacey family was one of the grand old families of Virginia, other than that I have been unable to get information.

Joseph Brown died of consumption in 1812 when he was thirty-three years of age, having been married to Frances Brown but ten years. He left his wife and a daughter, Mary, nine years old at the time of her father's death. They had one other child, a daughter named Elizabeth, who died when three years of age.



JOHN KELSO and his wife MARTHA BALDERSON KELSO

Martha Balderson was a cousin and bridesmaid of Mary Brown Austen. Her mother was one of seven sisters of Joseph Brown, who was an only son of "Honest Billy Brown," of Baltimore, and his wife, Miss Lacy, of Virginia. One of Joseph Brown's sisters married a Mr. Balderson. Martha Kelso, above, was their daughter. John and Martha Kelso had a very handsome son, Russel.

Joseph Brown, although born of Quaker parentage, had little in common with Quaker customs and beliefs. Although his wife was also of Quaker parentage they were not members of the Quaker church, because of his tendencies and the old custom that a wife is subject in all things to her husband. She was, however, a woman deeply religious at heart.

Joseph Brown is described as a handsome man, particular of his appearance, well groomed for the time, fond of good, dressy clothes, not given to manual labor, entertaining in conversation, visionary and literary in his talents. He was quite a writer for one of his day and environment. He wrote fiction and dramatic plays. Through his respect for his wife's conscientious convictions he never had any of his writings published. He was a man of clean, moral, exemplary habits and high ideals, notwithstanding his liberal views. After his death, which occurred June 6, 1812, in Baltimore, his body was buried in the Quaker Cemetery at Baltimore, his wife burned all his manuscripts in the presence of their nine year old daughter, Mary.

She upon several different occasions told the writer of her childhood and the horror which filled her when her overly-conscientious mother burned her father's manuscripts. She keenly and deeply regretted she was not allowed to inherit those literary efforts of her father. In later years she spent much time in reading novels and reveled in a good love story, a trait she did not inherit from her mother. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, is a grandson, four times removed, of this Joseph Brown.

This daughter Mary, who later was my Grandmother Austen, often related incidents of her childhood to me which I still remember. One was that her father never corrected nor disciplined her, nor did he ever permit her mother to do so, the mother was never allowed to punish or spank her; but that her mother often gave her, on the sly, a good bit of advice and parental instruction, doing her best against such odds to bring up her child in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." Mary never received but one spanking and that was after repeated disobedience to her mother.

She, like all little girls of her day, was early taught to be very

studious with her needle. Being a lonely child, she would sew for hours on her "doll rags" and quilt pieces, but contrary to maternal instructions she persisted in wearing her thimble on her finger when she went to the table for a meal, she would then stand the thimble beside her plate. After repeated remonstrances from her mother which availed nothing her mother told her positively and severely that the last time had arrived, that if she repeated her disobedience once more she would get a good spanking. She got the spanking all right, with the promise that were she to tell her father she would get another and a more severe one. She feared to tell her father, so this was her first and last spanking. In later years grandmother became an adept with her needle. Many illustrations of the beautiful needle work, exquisite embroideries on mull, the finest of tattings and laces remained of her work for years.

She inherited her father's visionary and literary talents, his love for society, his good looks and his love for keeping "dressed up." I remember what a dressy, airy, pretty, little creature she was, retaining her good looks until the time when she was called a "beautiful old lady."

Another incident of her life which took place after she and grandfather were married she used to delight in telling. Grandfather was a merchant. It so happened that he had a bolt of calico in his store which would not sell. No one seemed to think it pretty. After carrying it an exasperatingly long time he went home one evening and said, "Mary, I wish you would make you a dress from that bolt of calico I cannot sell. I am so tired of showing it and never selling a yard of it." She did so. When she came out dolled up in her new calico dress she was as pretty as a picture. In a very few days the entire bolt of calico was sold.

Frances Davise Brown, when left a widow with this little daughter Mary, being in rather pecuniary circumstances, turned her attention to financial support. Her mother, Mary Davise, upon the death of her husband, John Davise, the seaman, had fallen heir to several pieces of property in the town of Baltimore. When her widowed daughter, Frances, would not consent to return with

her little daughter to her mother's for support, neither consent to be supported by her father-in-law, "Honest Billy" Brown, the mother, Mary Davise, gave to her daughter Frances one of these houses for a home, which had been left her by her husband. Frances Brown and her daughter, Mary, then made this little house their home and here the mother "kept store" to support herself and her little daughter. This was the beginning of her later financial success as a business woman, a thing which took great courage and an independent spirit in the age when women were not supposed to do such things if there were any other means of support. By the time the daughter became the beautiful bride of Edward Austen, the dry goods merchant of Baltimore, Frances Brown was the possessor of several houses in Baltimore and farm lands in Indiana.

"Grandmother Brown," as we all called her, started out in the vigor of her young womanhood for financial success. She was both physically and mentally of a strong type, religious, independent and ambitious. As she prospered she entered land in Indiana. The first land she entered was eighty acres in Fayette County, Indiana, on Garrison Creek, which later became the family homestead, and which was called "Seven Oaks" after the old English Austen homestead. She later entered four other eighties in Grant County, Indiana. Her early intentions were to present an eighty acre farm to each of her grandchildren. Her oldest grandson, John Austen VI, died when young; the next grandson, William Colgate Austen, remained a bachelor until late in life, consequently three of the eighty acre farms were given to the three oldest and married granddaughters, Frances Elizabeth Frazee, Martha Brown Lucas, and Mary Joseph Halstead. The last of the four eighties was given to her daughter Mary, the mother of the nine grandchildren.

The eighty acres given to Frances Elizabeth was sold for the sum of two thousand dollars and the money was used to build what is now the old Frazee homestead in Rush County, situated on the county line between Rush and Fayette Counties. This house was built by Ned Thompson and his son, "Little Ned," who

came with the Frazees from Mason County, Kentucky. The construction of this house lasted over a period of two years. It was all hand work, making the walnut shingles, the shutters which adorned each window, all planing for doors, door and window frames, base boards and all such was done by hand. This house was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1861. The first children born in the new home were the twin daughters who died after living but a few days. The family had previously lived in Grandmother Frazee's cottage home, which was situated one quarter of a mile west on the same farm, on the Fayetteville and Rushville gravel pike. Ephraim Samuel Frazee, in March 1847, took his bride, Frances Austen, to this cottage to live in the home of his mother, already sheltering a married son and his wife and family and another unmarried son. There were six children born to them in this cottage home and later six others were born in the Manor House.

In her dependent old age Frances E. Frazee never left the old home built with the money given to her by her grandmother. She insisted that her husband had the house built for her, that she never intended leaving it, and she never did. She died from paralysis on May 1, 1910, having survived her husband fourteen years. She was buried by the side of her husband and her grandmother Brown in the country burying ground back of Little Flat Rock Church, Rush County.

Grandmother Brown lived with her granddaughter, "Fannie," in this same home, having the middle room up-stairs for her very own. In 1864 when she was eighty years of age she died in that room. In her later years she became very much hurt at what she termed the impudence of her younger grandchildren and as a consequence willed them nothing.

The home place on Garrison Creek was sold, the proceeds used for the support of her daughter and son-in-law in their declining years. After this farm was sold Edward and Mary Austen and their youngest child Rhoda, the only one still remaining at home, moved in March, 1866 into a little home which they purchased in the town of Fairview, the father and mother making

this small house their home the remainder of their lives, their daughter Rhoda caring for them in their declining years. The father died of heart-failure when seventy years of age. The mother lived to be eighty-one and might have lived longer but for an accident. One night about midnight she got out of bed, in walking unaided across the floor she fell, breaking her hip-joint. She lingered, suffering intensely, for six weeks, passing away on Oct. 10, 1887. She was buried in the family lot beside her husband in the Fairview burying-ground.

Rhoda, now left alone, her long devoted years of vigilance and care being over, married Frank Grossman of Fairview. It is to her, from the old family records, diaries and letters in her possession, I am indebted for the earlier records of this family.

DAVISE

JOHN DAVISE, seaman, lost at sea; m. Mary — in Baltimore, 1781, d. Nov. 27, 1821.

c. 1. Pattie, m. Israel Price.

2. Frances, b. Aug. 8, 1784; m. Joseph Brown, April 22, 1802, by Rev. Louis Richards, in the town of Baltimore. Buried in Friends Cemetery, Baltimore.

JOSEPH BROWN, b. July 13, 1779, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

c. 1. Mary Davise, b. July 6, 1803, d. Oct. 10, 1887.

2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1810, d. Aug. 19, 1812.

MARY DAVISE BROWN, m. Oct. 17, 1882, to Edward Austen. Their third child, Frances Elizabeth Austen, became the wife of the Reverend Ephraim Frazee, lineage carried down with the Frazee line.

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES

Written 1886

By L. J. Frazee, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Physician and Author.

It seems to be well authenticated that my early paternal ancestors were English, one of whom, emigrating to America before the war of independence, settled in New Jersey, and, I think, in Essex County, where he held a land grant of considerable extent from the Crown. The descendants of this Frazee seem to have scattered, as the name is now found in New York, a gentleman of that branch of the family having called upon me since I have been living in Louisville, and informed me that this family was originally from New Jersey. The name is also met with in Minnesota, where a town is called Frazee City, after a gentleman of great energy and business success, who was its founder. There is another town in Ohio called Frazeyburg. Again, my brother, Wm. D. Frazee, wrote me in 1885: "Eight or nine years ago, when in Washington City, Jonathan Frazee, who was a prominent attorney there, told me that the Frazee coat of arms, which he had just been examining, I think he said was in the Patent Office, or State Department, and dated back several centuries." So we see that at least one of the descendants lived in Washington.

My great-grandfather, Ephraim Frazee, and for whom my father was named, was, according to the most reliable information I can gather, married three times, and had by these three marriages eighteen children; my grandfather, Samuel Frazee, being the youngest by the second marriage. Moses, Aaron and Squier were sons by the last marriage. If I have been rightly informed David Cushman's mother was a sister of my grandfather; but whether a full or only a half sister, I am unable to say.

Samuel Frazee, my grandfather, was born in New Jersey on

the 5th of November, 1753, and while he was still young the family removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. By permission of my friend Richard H. Collins LL.D., I here give some quotations from an interesting article recently received by him from Col. John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a grandson of Samuel Frazee:

"About 1765 the father of Samuel Frazee moved to Western Pennsylvania, and in 1767 or '68 died, leaving a wife and five or six children by a second, or as I have it, a third, wife, who were mainly supported by this oldest son (Samuel Frazee) by hunting and trapping. The writer has often heard him tell of his efforts to support the little children by his gun and traps, making a yearly trip to some point to sell peltries and obtain ammunition. He said he would often return to the cabin hungry, gameless and despondent, to be encouraged by his stepmother's blessings and prayers, and nerved to renewed efforts by seeing the heroic efforts of his little brothers and sisters in not complaining of hunger. He occasionally served as picket and frontier vidette, until the battle of Point Pleasant, on October 10th, 1774, when he acted as scout for General Lewis. After peace was made with the Indians the family moved to the Big Kanawha, and the younger brothers having grown up, Samuel came down the Ohio in a canoe with one companion in 1777. On reaching Limestone, (now Maysville, Kentucky) and finding evidences of white men, they went to Washington, Kentucky and from there to Kenton's Clearing and old camp. They followed a trail to the Blue Licks, and there met some hunters making salt, and from there went to Harrodsburg, where he remained until 1782 or '83, having in the meantime lived an active life as a hunter and scout, and making one or more trips to Kanawha. He was attached in the capacity of a scout to one of the expeditions of George Rogers Clarke. He was especially selected for his knowledge of woodcraft to carry a message to General Clarke from Harrodsburg to Louisville, and made the trip there and back in three days. He was in the expedition of General Bowman which destroyed the Miami towns in 1779. In that expedition

he was a member of Captain Harrod's Company, and in the attack upon the Indian town was selected to guide one of the attacking parties, and, believing they were discovered, shot down the first Indian killed in the fight.* In 1780 he was at Louisville, and received the especial thanks of Governor Hamilton, then a prisoner, for the present of a raccoon, of which the Governor was especially fond.

"In 1781 he was at Louisville and Harrodsburg, with an occasional visit to the mouth of Licking. It was on one of these trips that he walked forty miles for his breakfast, as he used to facetiously relate. He and another hunter had found a good region for game, and had built a small bark camp by a large log lying within a few feet of a ravine. After being there several days and meeting great success in getting peltries and meat, his companion became careless and built a considerable fire in the evening. This, with his accustomed caution, made Frazee wake at the first streak of dawn, and before morning he peered carefully in every direction for the savage enemy; ever on the watch, and on the other side of the ravine, in a fallen tree-top, he outlined the form of an Indian, rifle in hand, awaiting the getting up of the hunters. He cautiously awakened his friend, and consulted with him what to do; and, as the chances were that no attack would be made unless they showed signs of having been discovered, they took, one the camp kettle, the other a horn cup, and went down into the ravine as if going for water. They followed the friendly shelter of the creek bed at no laggard pace for several hundred yards, and then made excellent speed to the nearest fort, distant about forty miles, where they arrived early in the evening, without any food, except a few berries, since the night before, leaving the Indian sole monarch of that camp. They had not waited to ascertain if he had companions, or if they were in buckram or flesh, and were gratified they had saved their scalp locks, and left him their booty.

"He was small in stature, but all muscle and sinew; he was a fleet runner and an excellent shot. On one occasion he was

*See pg. 345.

watching an opening in a cane brake, and saw a deer spring out with manifest alarm. Instead of shooting at it he withdrew into the bushes and was rewarded in a moment by seeing two Indians advancing across the glade directly toward his retreat. Supposing they were only members of a larger party, and knowing they would not fail to see his trail, he beat a hasty retreat, pursued by both of them. After running a mile or so without gaining on him perceptibly, they diverged from the straight line of pursuit, and seemed to be aiming to run parallel with him at some distance on either side. He immediately caught the idea that at a distance ahead there must be some natural obstacle which would compel him to diverge from a straight line and run toward one of them. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Making a wonderful spurt of speed, he was enabled to take advantage of a little depression and throw himself behind a tree in the line of advance of one of his pursuers, who soon came in sight, running at full speed, and who offered a fair target for the rifle of the white man. The Indian fell, and, as it was no time for compliments, Frazee pursued his flight until he passed a considerable stream, which he had been approaching at a point where the bluffs were too precipitous to descend, and which the Indian knew must deflect his course.

"On his return to the Kanawha country he married a Miss Jacobs, and in 1789* removed down the Ohio to Maysville with his wife and three brothers, Moses, Aaron and Squier Frazee, having then three children. (Besides the household traps they had several hundred bushels of salt, which was traded or sold for five hundred acres of land on the headwaters of Bracken and Two Lick Creeks, on the dividing line of Mason and Bracken counties, about midway between what is now Germantown and Minerva, and is now included in the farms owned by Evan Lloyd, John Hervey Walton, Joseph Frazee and the late Col. John L. Tabb, Samuel having two hundred acres, and the three younger brothers one hundred each.) They were loaded in a flat-boat with three hired men, and, with women and children, had sixteen

*I think this was in 1792, and not in 1789.

persons on board, seven of whom were men, all well armed, expecting to have trouble with the Indians; but although they saw several Indian camps and were several times hailed from the Ohio shore, they were not attacked. The river being very high, he having learned from the experience of others, they kept in the current and made no landings, although once beseeched to do so in piteous tones by some one on the shore, who was perhaps a prisoner forced to do so by Indians."

From the above quotations, as well as other facts in my grandfather's history, we learn that at an early age he had a strong love of adventure, which would take him far into the unbroken forests in search of game. On one of these occasions, with a single friend he had ventured some distance from the white settlement, where game was abundant. One day my grandfather left his companion, who was not very well, in camp, while he went out on his usual hunting excursion. On his return in the evening he found a camp of Indians just over the brow of the hill near them. Being satisfied that they were discovered, he went into camp and whispered the news to his companion, with directions to take the camp kettle, and to go as though for water; but, instead of returning, to leave the kettle and make his escape. My grandfather, I believe, slipped away in another direction, carrying their guns and ammunition. They thought the Indians, who were no doubt closely watching their movements, would come to the conclusion that there were others of the hunting party, and would wait for their return before making an attack upon them. This seems to have been true, for before they had proceeded very far they heard the usual Indian whoop as they charged the camp, no doubt greatly disappointed at getting, instead of a number of scalps, an empty camp kettle. When they returned to this spot some time afterward they found the peltries, etc., the product of their hunt, still safe as they had hidden them up in the branches of the trees, the Indians evidently having failed to find them.

At this time large game, such as the elk, buffalo, deer, bear and turkey, were so abundant in Kentucky (then a portion of

Virginia) as to present a tempting field for the hunter. This, however, was disputed ground, every inch being claimed by the savage foe, who was ever ready with tomahawk and scalping knife to enforce his pre-emption claim. It took men of great courage to not only face these dangers, but to carry the heavy rifle, ammunition, tomahawk, salt, meal or flour, blanket, etc., and set out, often alone, for a journey of hundreds of miles through the wilderness. His lessons were learned, not from books, but from surrounding nature. He directed his course by the heavenly bodies, the bark on the trees often serving as his compass. He learned the instincts and habits of the denizens of the forest; the places they were most likely to be found, and the modes of surprising and capturing them. Even the sharp-sighted, wary Indian would often be surprised, the keen crack of the unerring rifle being the first warning that death had come to his wigwam. Such was the school in which my grandfather spent a number of years of his early manhood, both in Western Virginia and Kentucky, which still belonged to the old commonwealth. In Western Virginia, among his other companions, were the Wetzels, so famous as hunters and especially as Indian fighters in the great border warfare then going on. For the great exploits and wonderful daring of these men see sketch in that edition of *Western Adventure* edited by my friend R. H. Collins.

Samuel Frazee first came to Kentucky in 1778 or '79. I think in the former year; and returning to Virginia married Rebecca Jacobs in 1782, as my record has it. He came again to Kentucky, as well as I can learn, in 1784, and removed here permanently with his family in 1792. Among the intimate acquaintances of my grandfather in the early settlement of the State was that man of dauntless courage to whom Kentuckians are so much indebted, Simon Kenton. Many years afterward, when Kenton would visit my grandfather, these two old companions in arms could sit peacefully by the fireside and recount their earlier adventures. Many years later, when I was quite young, I would sometimes hear my grandfather relate some of these stirring

events, especially when an old friend would chance to stop in and spend the night. But my grandfather, like most of the old hunters and Indian fighters, did not seem inclined to put his interesting experience to record. Though he is said to have written a good hand, I think he was disinclined to write, or even be interviewed by the bookmakers. Many of the thrilling events and incidents so interwoven with the early history of Kentucky are undoubtedly lost to us, and many others no doubt would have been had it not been for many others who differed in tastes from those early adventurers. I regret that I have not more specific information in regard to the four regular Indian battles in which my grandfather is said to have taken part, the first of which was that of Point Pleasant, and the last that of Todd's Fork. A single incident among many I have heard my grandfather relate fully half a century ago may convey some idea of his skill as a woodsman, as well as the fearlessness with which he faced the dangers of the wilderness. As I remember the main points of the narrative they were these: Starting from the interior of Kentucky (I think it was from Harrodsburg) for the Falls of the Ohio, the two companions who started with him becoming discouraged, returned, leaving him to pursue his course alone through the dense and unbroken forests. His scanty larder becoming greatly reduced, if not entirely exhausted, he chanced to find the nest of a wild turkey well filled with eggs, which proved a precious boon in this strait. After pursuing his journey for some distance, with the dense foliage as a curtain and the sky as a canopy, he laid down to take his night's rest. Before rising in the morning he had a dream, which was twice repeated. The dream was essentially this: If he continued his course he would meet Indians, but if he would go in a certain direction he would come to the Ohio River, and on its banks would find a painted paddle sticking up, and near by a canoe concealed; by taking this he would be able to reach his destination in safety. Upon rising in the morning he went in the direction indicated in the dream, and had proceeded but a short distance till he saw the river, and soon found the painted paddle and the concealed

canoe. In the latter he descended the river, soon reaching the Falls. I believe my grandfather always regarded this twice repeated dream as a providential warning. Though possibly only a coincidence, it was certainly a very peculiar one, so much so indeed that we might doubt the narrative were it not from one whose veracity was entirely above suspicion.

I will mention a circumstance to show how retentive was my grandfather's memory, and how keen his sense of hearing so long practiced in the woods. When with friends selecting lands in Indiana to enter at the land sales in 1821 (about sixty-five years ago), his party met another, probably upon the same business. As they approached each other, one party followed a small path around the top of a blown down tree, while the other followed a similar one around the root. When one of the opposite party hailed, my grandfather recognized the voice as that of an old acquaintance he had known in another State, but had not seen for perhaps a quarter of a century. After that a friendly greeting of course took place. The keen sight of an old hunter was perhaps quite as remarkable as his acute sense of hearing. On one or two occasions Uncle Joseph Frazee went with his father on a hunt, but he said the old gentleman invariably spied the game first. He was generally on the alert, and consequently hard to surprise. On one occasion it seems he was some distance from home and alone. He stopped at a lone dwelling for the night, but things looked a little suspicious, as two or three men gathered about the fire seemed to be waiting for him to get sound asleep. After a time one of them approached his bed, and finding he made no signs of being awake, took hold of his saddle-bags, which I believe contained a considerable amount of silver money, when he suddenly sprang out of bed, seized his saddle-bags, went out and mounted his horse and rode some distance before stopping under a tree to spend the remainder of the night. On another occasion having received a considerable sum of money, and in silver of course, he was making his way home on horseback, when a man, and one evidently who saw the money counted to him, came riding up behind him armed with a formidable stick or club.

When very near up to my grandfather, the latter suddenly wheeled his horse out of the road, the man rushing on by, no doubt surprised and thwarted by this sudden dodge. He had not gone far before the same man approached him again from behind, having undoubtedly made the detour with the hope of surprising him, but he was thwarted again in the same way. My grandfather now prepared for war by cutting a more formidable cudgel than the one carried by his would-be assassin, and when he made his appearance the third time it was he that suddenly left the road, while my grandfather quietly pursued his way, never catching another glimpse of his foe.

When well advanced in years he would occasionally take a hunt, and his sight being yet well preserved, at the crack of his trusty rifle the game would be apt to fall. I heard James W. Coburn say that one morning as he was riding to Washington he saw my grandfather returning home carrying a deer that he had killed, probably in the Pummel hills. At this time he was as much as seventy-five years of age. I have a horn in my possession said to have been from the last deer he ever killed.

Samuel Frazee moved to his farm, about two miles, a little north of east, from Germantown, Mason County, where, in 1795, he built the residence in which he died. It was one among the first brick dwellings built in the county, and though it now looks contracted, with small rooms and no halls, it seems to have been ample for a large family, with always spare rooms for visitors. How many happy hours have I spent in that old house, with its cupboard loaded with preserves, honey and maple molasses! How well do I recollect, too, the locality of the kitchen, loomhouse, smokehouse, the row of beehives shaded by the old willow tree. The sundial mounted on a post in the yard, and farther down the great blackheart cherry tree, thirteen feet in circumference at the base, with its most luscious fruit. Then the apple orchard with the ground strewn with fruit; the long line of cherry trees, and the never-failing spring are all fresh in my memory, though I have not seen them for full forty years. Just over in the field in sight of the house is the old

family burying ground, where lie the remains of my own father, my grandfather, my grandmother, and other relatives. I do not remember my grandfather but as an old man, seventy years of age or over. His head was then gray, but neither white nor bald. He was still erect, with a quick, light step, a slender form, about five feet seven inches in height, a gray eye, with quiet, unobtrusive manners. Until quite old he still loved his gun, and could use it effectively. I believe he universally wore moccasins when hunting.

Col. John Doniphan, speaking of our grandfather, says: "At the age of ninety his sight returned, and he continued to read the Bible and the Maysville Eagle without spectacles until his death. At ninety-four his mustache grew out black, and so continued till his death. He was active in his habits, and preferred walking to Washington, the county seat, about eight miles, to riding, and seldom rode till he passed his eightieth year. The week before his death he walked to his daughter's, Mrs. Thomas S. Doniphan, and back home the same day, a distance, going and returning, of over three miles."

I do not now remember to have ever seen my grandfather riding horseback more than two or three times in my life, and then when a journey of some distance was to be made. It was not for the want of a horse, however, for he had plenty of them on his farm, but a mere matter of choice. On Sunday morning he would walk to church, sometimes to Old Bracken, a distance of perhaps two or three miles, or to Germantown, a little shorter distance. When the meeting was to be at Germantown, his brother, Squier, would come for him, and when at Bracken he would go by for his brother. They were both Baptists, but afterwards attached themselves to the Christian Church.

My grandfather uniformly read his Bible, and had prayers before retiring at night. He was strictly temperate in his habits, using neither tobacco nor spiritous liquors of any kind, and always eating moderately, especially at supper, which often consisted simply of mush and milk, with perhaps the addition of a little honey.

I insert here the obituary notice of my grandfather, which appeared in the Maysville Eagle of November 17th, 1849, and which I think was evidently written by his old friend and neighbor, James W. Coburn:

IN MEMORIAM

Died—On the 12th inst. (Nov., 1849), at his residence, near Germantown, Mason County, Ky., Mr. Samuel Frazee, Sr. The deceased was born in November, 1753, and departed this life November, 1849, giving a length of life of 96 years. After having encountered a border warfare in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia (his associates were the Wetzels, famed for daring acts and perils) the deceased migrated to Kentucky in 1779, and was at the Falls of the Ohio at the original laying out of lots and designation of the town of Louisville. He was sent alone from that point to Harrod's Station, giving important information that led to the convention of Col. Bowman's command at the mouth of Licking. After the termination of that campaign he returned home, and again visited Kentucky in 1784; was associated with Col. Boone and Simon Kenton and under the command of the latter, was in the action of Todd's Fork, in which the father of Robert McIntire, of this county, was slain, and having ventured freely in the reclamation of this portion of Kentucky, settled finally in this county in 1792. The writer of this article has more than once listened to the recitals of Kenton and Frazee, for Kenton never failed to visit his old companion after moving to Ohio, and they "fought their battles over again."

In all the relations of life the deceased was strictly honest and faithful in their discharge. He had, with a foresight looking to the rising importance of the present State of Indiana, attended the first land sales, and obtained twenty-seven patents for different portions of land, selected by himself, and since distributed among his children and grandchildren, a portion of which—400 acres, situated adjoining the capital—is worth \$50.00 per acre. The deceased was long since, with his wife and the most of his children, immersed for the remission of his sins. One faith, one hope, one Lord, one baptism were the cardinal principles

that led him on each first day of the week, as long as his health permitted him, to be seen wending his way to the meeting house, and never was his seat vacant, unless from stern necessity. The duties of parent were affectionately and faithfully attended to. His servants hardly felt the restraints of their servitude, and with the citizens around him, all will recollect his virtues and well-earned fame. C.

My grandmother, Rebecca Jacobs Frazee, had a fair, slightly rosy complexion, blue eyes, an open, pleasant countenance, with a tendency to corpulency. She was an industrious, managing housewife, very hospitable, and notably kind to children. I well remember her kind manner and genial face. The grandchildren fared sumptuously while under her roof, nothing being too good for them, and the more heartily we enjoyed the delicacies she gave us, the more she seemed pleased. I think my grandmother died in 1837, at the age of about sixty-eight. I remember to have seen one of her brothers, Uncle William Jacobs, who lived at the time in Brown County, Ohio, a neighbor to Uncle Thomas S. Doniphan. I remember to have seen one of her sisters also, Mrs. Harper, from in or near Urbana, Ohio. She and her daughter, Anna, visited my grandmother some time before her death.

Hanna Frazee, the oldest child of my grandparents, was born, I think, on June 3, 1789 or '90. She married Josiah Pollock, and raised a large family, most of them boys. She was a domestic, kind-hearted woman, devoting her life largely to the interests of her family.

My father, Ephraim Frazee, the oldest son of Samuel and Rebecca Frazee, was born on the 17th of August, 1792. Of his childhood and youth I have been able to learn but little, the few facts pertaining thereto having been furnished me by my mother. From her I learned that he and Uncle Thomas Doniphan, who at the time boarded at grandfather Frazee's, went to school to one Thompson for the purpose of studying Latin and surveying. This school was kept at Hubbard's, who lived at the place subsequently owned by Capt. Richard Graham. This

was probably the commencement of that intimacy between the two families which resulted in the marriage of my father and mother, and of Uncle Thomas Doniphan and Aunt Rebecca Frazee. When quite young he went as the supercargo of a flat-boat load of produce to New Orleans, disposing of the flour, which belonged chiefly to his father, at a handsome price, some ten dollars a barrel. While in New Orleans he took the yellow fever, which so undermined his health that he never afterwards was a robust man. At that early day it was very usual for Kentucky traders to return from New Orleans by land through the Indian nation, as it was called. My father served one campaign in the war of 1812, I think, as a private soldier, but under whose command I am unable to say. [Given among Frazee war records. F. H.] After this he and his brother Joseph carried on the dry goods business in Germantown, the partnership continuing till his death. At that day Kentucky merchants bought most of their goods in Philadelphia, the great wholesale mart for the West and South, its population then being about 100,000, and exceeding that of New York. They would usually go, two or more in company, horseback as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where they would leave their horses to recuperate, while they would take the stage for Philadelphia, returning the same way after laying in their goods. My father made one or two trips to Philadelphia to buy goods. An old horse on my grandfather's place was pointed out to me, when I was young, as having made the trip across the Alleghenies and back.

While merchandizing my father read medicine in the shop of Dr. Anderson Doniphan, where so many prominent physicians of northern Kentucky made a professional start.

My father and mother were married on the 21st day of July, 1816, by William Holton, a preacher in the Baptist Church, and father of Elder Jesse Holton, and soon after commenced housekeeping in Mayslick, then a flourishing little town surrounded by a very rich and fertile country. It was a nice community, with all that sociability so peculiar to new settlements.

My father soon got business here, and in time had an extensive and lucrative practice. The names of many of his patrons and friends are still familiar to me. Among these I may mention the Morrisses, Shotwells, Drakes, Waddells, Mitchells, Runyons, Linthicums, Hords, Smalls, Van Camps, Johnsons, etc. Some of these families were from Virginia and Maryland, and a number of them from New Jersey.

The winter of 1816-'17 my father spent in Philadelphia attending medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. I still have some of his tickets for that winter course. Among them those of Physic, Wistar and James. After his return he was closely engaged in practice up to the time of his death, which occurred after a brief illness at his home in Mayslick, on the 6th day of October, 1824. He left four children. Joseph Samuel, born in Mayslick, April 21st, 1817; Lewis Jacob, born in Mayslick, August 23rd, 1819; William Doniphan, born in Mayslick, April 9th, 1822; Ephraim Samuel, born in Mayslick, October 4th, 1824.

From what I have learned from others, my father was a very popular and successful practitioner of medicine. Wilson Wood, Esq., who had seen and nursed a number of my father's patients some years ago told me that his success in the treatment of fevers which prevailed in that section of country, was very remarkable.

Some years before his death he had entered a large tract of land in Indiana, which has since become very valuable, and had he lived some years longer, would undoubtedly have been quite wealthy. I have, of course, but a faint recollection of my father, but remember him as of medium size, being about five feet eight or nine inches in height, with brown hair, gray eyes, an open, kindly countenance, gentle manners, and very indulgent to his children and his servants.

My mother, now but thirty years of age, with an almost broken heart, had before her the responsible task of rearing four little orphan boys, a task which she most faithfully and conscientiously performed. She had the satisfaction of seeing even the babe, then but two days old, become a grandfather.

My uncle, Joseph Frazee, was born Sept. 15th, 1794, being some two years younger than my father. My earlier recollection of him was as a young man about thirty years of age. Afterwards he became the guardian, both of myself and my three brothers, and for a time I boarded at his house and went to school. My last visit to him was when he was an old man. How well I remember his stout, manly form, his open, intelligent countenance, and his genial manners, the outflow of a great warm heart rather than the observance of mere polite technicalities. He was fond of the company of intimate friends, and when he and his boon companions, Weedon Franklin, Capt. Tom Manners and Sandy Donovan, formed a euchre party, there was great good humor and enjoyment around that board. He was a man of great hospitality, keeping an open house where strangers, as well as friends, received a kindly welcome. He was often called upon for favors, but I do not recollect to have ever known him deny one. He was very indulgent to children, and his slaves were treated with great kindness. My uncle made one or more trips to New Orleans with produce, when this was a long and tedious journey. He also made several trips to Philadelphia, while merchandizing, in which business he was engaged in connection with farming for a number of years. He was married three times. By his first wife, Mary Ann Coburn, daughter of James W. Coburn, and granddaughter of Dr. Anderson Doniphan, he had two sons and one daughter, who attained to maturity. The daughter, Mrs. Walton, is the only one now living. By his second wife, Mrs. Ann Holliday, nee Cushman, he had three sons, all of whom are still living. By his last wife, Miss Eliza Sanford, who survived him, he had no children. With all of these faithful and excellent women he seemed to live happily.

For some years toward the latter part of my uncle's life he was a great sufferer from disease about the knee joint which caused excruciating pain, which he bore with great fortitude, as well as the amputation of the leg, rendered necessary by the diseased condition of the parts. I was present, with other physicians, when the amputation was performed by my friend, Dr.

John Shackelford, and I assisted him in the operation. I recollect that in that trying ordeal my uncle expressed the desire that those who wished to see the operation should have an opportunity of doing so, showing his characteristic regard for others.

The last visit I paid to my uncle, among other things he told me he still sometimes felt the same sensation of pain that he had felt in the amputated leg years before. That night we sat up till a late hour talking over scenes of the past, some of which had occurred during the lifetime of my grandfather. In politics, my uncle was a strong Whig, and though seeking no political honors, he was for some years one of the magistrates composing the County Court of Mason. For many years before his death he was a consistent member of the Christian Church.

My Uncle Jacob Frazee, born May 23rd, 1796, as I remember him more than fifty years ago, was over the medium size; I would suppose about six feet in height, and of fine muscular development. He had a light complexion, with an open, manly countenance, and as I have since learned, possessed unusual physical strength. He married his cousin, Ann Frazee, daughter of Squier Frazee, by whom he had one child, who died young. My uncle died when comparatively a young man, leaving my aunt a widow who survived him many years. Some years before her death she became the wife of Edward P. Thompson, who had been left a widower by the death of Aunt Matilda Doniphan Thompson.

My Aunt Rebecca Frazee, born September 24th, 1798, married my uncle, Dr. Thomas Doniphan, by whom she had two children who died young, and two sons who survive her, Col. John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Judge James Doniphan, who lives somewhere farther west. My aunt was of full medium size, with fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, with open, kindly expression of countenance. She was a woman of reading, especially on political and religious subjects, and upon these she had decided opinions, which she could maintain with strong, forcible arguments when occasion required. She was a high-minded, generous woman, and for many, many years before her death

a devoted member of the Christian Church. She joined the church at Old Bracken, in 1817, under Barton Stone. She died some years ago at the home of her son, John Doniphan, Esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., on the 18th of July, 1875.

My Uncle Lewis, born Nov. 28th, 1802, was a robust, stout man, of vigorous constitution, full of life, and altogether good natured and genial when at himself, but unfortunately would now and then go on a little spree. I well remember his striking appearance when handsomely dressed and mounted on his fine riding horse, Old Whip. I remember very distinctly, too, his ample sleigh—Phoebus—and his span of great black horses, and with sealskin cap closely drawn over his well-rounded head, how rapidly he would drive us through the flying snow. My uncle died a bachelor in 1838. He was the youngest son of Samuel and Rebecca Frazee.

* * * * *

If not established by positive record, it seems to rest upon creditable family tradition, that the Doniphans, of Virginia, were of Spanish origin, having first migrated to England, and after a time one branch settled on the lower Potomac. Ex-Governor William Smith, of Warrenton, Virginia, whose grandmother was a Doniphan, and who is still living at the advanced age of 89, seems to have investigated the family history more closely than any one I know of. Some years ago he wrote a letter to my uncle, Col. A. W. Doniphan, of which the following is a copy:

“Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., October 25th, 1880.
Col. Doniphan,

My Dear Sir—Although we have never met, hence, have no personal acquaintance, yet knowing each other well, and have years ago had a brief correspondence, above all we are indeed blood relations. I therefore confidently write to you, not doubting that the feelings and considerations which prompt me will find a reciprocal return of feeling on your part. I am much pressed by my relations and friends to prepare my autobiography; therefore, as a matter of family gratification, as well as public duty, I have partially yielded my consent. Many interesting

and important incidents affecting Virginia and myself, some of them during and growing out of the late war, which ought to be known and preserved, but can not without some such record, no one can complete it but myself. But I am old, eighty-four last month, write with labor, and in other respects afflicted, and, although erect as in youth, yet I feel it is a folly to undertake it: would gladly escape the task if any other could perform it after me. I am consequently looking about for a synoptical view of the family prior to my day, and have made some interesting and reliable discoveries.

My mother was a Doniphan, born in King George County; upon her marriage settled in Fauquier County, where she remained and died. In our family there has always been a tradition fully relied on that she descended from a Castilian nobleman, who won his spurs in the war with the Moors; but having embraced the Protestant religion the persecution of the Inquisition compelled him to leave the country. He found a refuge in England, whence he emigrated to the new colony of Virginia early in the Sixteenth century, and located in King George. After a time he returned to England, and visiting Scotland he became acquainted with and married a Miss Mott, a Scotch heiress, and returned to his home in Virginia. He carefully preserved his patent of nobility, and it was long in the family after his death. That one of his descendants, Dr. Mott Doniphan,* moved to Kentucky, and carried the patent of nobility with him, and possibly through his descendants, or in the Indian wars, it may have been destroyed. I have found a record in an old English church at Aquia Creek, in Stafford County, that in 1757, Mott Doniphan was a member of the vestry of that church, but in what degree or how many generations he was from Miss Mott and her Spanish husband can only be conjectured. Subsequently he died and was buried in the same church, and a tombstone was erected over his grave commemorating his standing in the church as one of its officers, and which is still in good preservation.

I give you this information, not only for your information and

*See Dr. Anderson Doniphan, pg. 31, 32.

gratification, but to enable you to make any further investigations should you desire to do so. Please send me a narrative of your wonderful march in the Mexican war, and such particulars of our family history as you may have.

Very truly your friend and relative,

WILLIAM SMITH."

This tradition corresponds with the one in our family. I think Dr. Anderson Doniphan, my great uncle, used to relate it as a fact that the Captain of a Spanish vessel stopping at one of the Virginia ports, bore the name of Doniphan, and presented some member of the family with a gold wedge, no doubt in recognition of the fact that they were sprung from the same family. It has been suggested that the name was originally Don Ivan, the Don designating title. But this I think only a conjecture. The Spanish commander of the vessel above alluded to, I presume, spelt his name just as it is spelt with us, otherwise he would not have recognized it as the same. This would indicate that there were still, at that day, Doniphans in Spain.

In a letter dated Warrenton, Va., January 10th, 1886, Miss Mary Amelia Smith, daughter of Ex-Governor William Smith, says that his record of the family extends back to 1663, about 223 years ago. Without going back so far, we commence our brief sketch with Alexander Doniphan, who was the grandfather of my mother, and the great-grandfather of myself. He was the oldest son of Mott Doniphan. He married Mary Waugh, and lived in King George County, and his farm, it was said, bordered for several miles on the Potomac. He had six sons and two daughters, first, William; second, Alexander; third, Mott; fourth, George Anderson Cory; fifth, Joseph; sixth, Anderson. The two daughters were Mary, who married John Keith, and Elizabeth, who married William Smith, and, as I understand it, was the grandmother of William Smith, now eighty-nine or ninety years old, and who has twice been Governor of Virginia.

My grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, who was named for his grandfather, Joseph Waugh, first came to Kentucky, as my record has it, in 1778 and in 1779 taught some children in Boonsboro fort. said to have been the second school ever taught in Kentucky, and

the first ever taught by a male. He was not, however, a professional teacher, this, so far as I can learn, being the only school he ever taught, and this at the solicitation of the parents of his pupils. Subsequent to this my grandfather returned to Virginia, and served for a time as a soldier in the War of Independence, under the command of Captain John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. I learn that his older brother, George, fell mortally wounded at his side at the battle of Brandywine. I think it was in 1784 that my grandfather married Ann Smith, a daughter of William Smith, who had served as a Captain in the War of Independence.

In 1786-'7 he was Justice of the Peace in Stafford County, Va., and was afterward sheriff of the same county. I have a leaf taken from his docket of 1787, now in the possession of my nephew, Isaac J. Frazee, kept in pounds, shillings and pence; and in one of the cases recorded on that leaf George Washington is plaintiff, as he also appears as plaintiff in a number of cases on the balance of the docket. In 1796 he was a Justice of the Peace in Mason County, Ky., his docket for that year being attached to the Virginia docket.

He permanently removed to Kentucky in 1792, and I think, either in that year or the next, located on the farm he called "Oak Hill," about four miles from Washington, Mason County, where he died in 1812 or '13—the latter year, I think—of congestive chill, then called "cold plague." According to the best information I have my grandfather was a man not above the medium size, of fair complexion, agreeable manners, popular among his neighbors, and highly respected for his integrity and sterling worth. It seems that when he left Virginia to come west his destination was Missouri, which he expected to make his permanent home, but he never reached there. This I learned from my mother, as well as the additional fact that on his way west with his family he stopped for some time, perhaps a year or more, at a place called Sideling Hill, where a Mr. Bedinger was carrying on the milling business.

Some years ago my mother met with Dr. Bedinger, on the Maysville and Cincinnati packet, and he informed her that the

first feather bed his father ever had was given him by my grandfather when moving to Kentucky.

Anderson Doniphan was the youngest child of Alexander Doniphan and Mary Waugh Doniphan, and, according to my record, was born in King George County, Virginia, in 1762; [1764. F. H.] but whether this date is correct or not I am unable to say. He died in 1841, and I think it was stated at the time that he was seventy-five years of age. If this statement was correct, it would place his birth in 1766.

During the early part of the War of Independence he was rather young to enter the army, but before it closed he volunteered for a short service, being fortunate enough to see the enemy but once while a soldier, his own company entering one end of a lane while the enemy came in at the other. Each, probably overestimating the strength of their opponents, made a precipitate retreat. He used to tell with gusto about the black bread they had to eat during this campaign, and the cause of discoloration. I have been told that he had things pretty much his own way while a young man, and that, handsomely dressed in the fashion of the day, accompanied by his body servant, he spent much of his time visiting relatives and friends, ever ready for frolic or fun of almost any kind. Like many another spoiled youth of high temper, he was easily miffed, and this was followed by a rapid change of base, and bringing up at another farmhouse, miles away. I think it was in 1791 that Anderson Doniphan married Susan Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith, and in the year following came west with his brother Joseph. The two families descended the Ohio in a flat-boat, landing at Limestone, now Maysville. Just before landing Mrs. Doniphan died, leaving a young infant, which fell to the care of my grandmother. She was buried above Limestone Creek, in what is now known as East Maysville, or Fifth Ward. I think the two families may have remained for a short time at Kenton's Station, near Washington. It was not long after, however, till my grandfather moved to his farm, "Oak Hill," about four miles west of Washington, and Anderson to an adjoining farm, on which he had taken a lease from Capt. Thomas Marshall, to run during his own

life, the life of his daughter Susan, and that of Anderson D. Keith, his nephew and namesake. The same farm afterwards was owned and occupied by Samuel Owens, one of the early educators of the county. Subsequently, while still carrying on his farm, he read medicine, a portion of the time with Dr. Goforth, of Washington, who afterwards moved to the then small town of Cincinnati, and with whom I believe Dr. Daniel Drake afterward studied medicine. Drs. Doniphan and Drake formed a friendship which lasted through life, Dr. Drake making my uncle's house in Germantown his stopping place in going to and coming from Cincinnati to his home near Mayslick, this journey then being performed on horseback.

Dr. Doniphan settled in Germantown, and commenced the practice of medicine there, as near as I can learn, in 1795, continuing the practice till 1841, a period of nearly half a century. As a practitioner, bold, energetic and self-reliant, he soon secured a good practice, and ultimately an extended reputation, being sent for in grave cases, especially those of a surgical character, as far as Falmouth, in Pendleton County, the Blue Licks in Nicholas County, and into Brown County, Ohio. Had he enjoyed the advantages of medical schools, hospitals and dissecting rooms we can not doubt but what his reputation as a surgeon might have extended over states instead of counties. But at that day there was no medical school nearer than Philadelphia, and Dr. Doniphan, finding his time very fully occupied, never attended a regular course of lectures. The degree of M. D. was, however, subsequently conferred upon him by Transylvania University, and he was likewise elected a member of the medical society attached to that institution, a society which could boast among its members so many distinguished practitioners and teachers of an early day. Quite a number of young men studied medicine with Dr. Doniphan, some of whom gained enviable reputation as practitioners. Among the Doctor's students I may mention Anderson D. Keith, a nephew; Thomas Doniphan, another nephew; Thomas Nelson, Ephraim Frazee, John A. Coburn, a grandson of the Doctor; James Ritchie, since of New Orleans; Moses F. Adamson, Anderson D. Nelson, myself, and others.

In the case of Anderson D. Nelson and myself, we were the second generation of students, each of our fathers having preceded us here. Dr. Doniphan did a great deal of reading in and outside of his profession, and could quote freely from his favorite authors, especially from Erasmus Darwin, whom he loved to read.

Dr. Doniphan evinced a strong faith in medicines, which he administered with a most liberal hand. He would have a breakfast table set out, upon which he would spread his large rolls, selecting from them an ample supply to last till he would come again; and woe to the patient who refused to take the very last potion of that medicine, or to the bystander who might have the temerity to suggest any substitute. He might expect a wholesome blessing, couched in no choice words. Dr. Doniphan who was usually designated as the "Old Doctor," was autocrat in the sick room, and of course would tolerate no dictation; but so far as I have been able to learn, treated consulting physicians with all the consideration due them. He made some rather singular entries* in his books, and when a charge was preceded by an explanatory note of this kind—"the North Fork of Licking River very high," or "roads very muddy," a slight increase over his usual charge might be expected, though even in such cases I can not say that his charges were excessive, and certainly never so against the poor. In particular cases he would mention the old ladies present in the sick room, or some other particular, and often ran out his charges in fractions, say, \$2.62½ cents, \$3.87½ cents, etc., the odd change being for medicines.

When we were all well the Doctor's visits were very acceptable, for he often brought some fine Bellflower apples, candy, or some other thing relished by children. But when any of us were sick, and we saw the old gentleman approaching with his ponderous saddle-bags, weighing, when fully charged, possibly ninety pounds, we could be excused for having some trepidation. On one occasion I remember when quite young I had some affection of my eyes, when the Doctor was called in to treat me. I was a delicate boy, and when the Doctor bled me till I fainted, my mother became

*See pg. 588.

a little alarmed, but not so with the Doctor, whose nerves did not seem the least agitated by the circumstance. After the bleeding he had me placed in a darkened room, and a solution of sulphate of magnesia administered to me every two hours during the day. Next he had some finely powdered loaf sugar blown through a quill into my eye. This would be considered singular treatment now, but it succeeded, and my eye was saved. One day, whilst I was a student at the Doctor's, Samuel Wiley who was suffering intense pleuritic pain, called for relief. The Doctor had me summoned to see him bleed Wiley, anxious to teach me how to perform this operation, thought to be so indispensable at that day. I did not apprise him of the fact that I was quite an expert at the business of phlebotomizing, having for months past been practicing upon the Irishmen engaged in making the turnpike road. The Doctor bled Wiley till he became quite faint, when the blood nearly or quite ceased to flow. The old gentleman did not seem to notice this approach to syncope, but when he got ready, tied up the arm and started his patient away entirely free from pain.

Dr. Doniphan was decided in action and very positive in his opinions. It was said that in the trial of Parker Dimmitt for killing a man, after others had given testimony as to what constituted a mortal wound, Dr. Doniphan was called upon, and, no doubt fretted at the unsatisfactory testimony, said they were all a set of fools, qualifying this with a strong adjective, and then adding, "If the person dies, the wound is mortal; if he does not die, then the wound is not mortal." He then related one or two remarkable cases which had occurred in his own practice, especially that of a man by the name of Means, who was shot through the lung, leaving an open wound sufficiently large to admit of passing a silk handkerchief through it. This was done to cleanse the wound, but, of course, before the Doctor had gotten to the case. Means got well, and lived many years afterwards. Then the Doctor spoke of one or two cases in which the wound at first seemed to be very trivial, but which proved fatal. The Doctor had quite a number of surgical cases in his own private practice, extending through many years; but in addition to this had served

one campaign in the War of 1812 as assistant surgeon in Pogue's Regiment, the position having been vacated at his request by his nephew, Thomas Doniphan, who first received the appointment, and had served during one campaign. Dr. Doniphan, so far as I have been able to learn, never reported for a medical journal any of those many interesting cases occurring in his own practice, and hence he was chiefly known by direct contact. But he could hardly fail to make a lasting impression upon those who became acquainted with him, especially the young physician, who could be so much profited by his ample experience. Dr. Doniphan was vivacious and sprightly in conversation, and ever ready to either tell a good joke himself, or enjoy one told by others. I remember one on Claiborn Anderson, a wealthy farmer, which he sometimes told with decided gusto. The Doctor was sent for early one morning to see a negro boy belonging to Anderson, who had broken his arm. Taking Ludwell Owens with him as an assistant they were soon on the spot, but before their mission was completed they were asked in to breakfast. Anderson declined eating, but said grace, and the part which struck the Doctor as being most prominent, and the real burden of Claiborn's supplication was, "to make us reasonable in our charges." He evidently had great faith in the Doctor's skill as a surgeon, but felt very shaky in regard to what he might consider a proper charge for the exercise of that skill. The Doctor was quick at repartee, his rejoinder depending very much upon the humor he happened to be in at the time. If his temper was not ruffled you might get off with a slight cut from a Damascus blade, but raise his ire a little, and you could look out for a blow from a meat-ax. Upon a certain occasion he, Dr. John Shackleford and Uncle Frank Taylor, met at Squire Fox's. After they had retired in the same room, the Doctor entered into a long conversation with Shackleford about professional matters, when Uncle Frank, becoming a little weary no doubt, ventured a suggestion that a little quietude might be preferable to so much talk. The Doctor's simple reply was, "It is useless to cast pearls before swine."

I was present in his own house when Billy Worthington, a man

of considerable sprightliness and an ardent Democrat, ventured, in the Doctor's presence, to speak rather contemptuously of President Adams as a Federalist. This was too much for the Doctor, a great admirer of Mr. Adams, to stand, even in his own house. He turned upon Billy, and withered him in a moment; a tender gourd vine under a black frost would hardly have wilted quicker. When the Doctor's quick temper got the better of him he did not stop to count costs. Upon one occasion, dismounting from his valuable riding horse, and leaving him unhitched for the purpose of shooting a deer, when attempting to catch him again he was foiled several times. He deliberately raised his gun and shot the horse.

Dr. Doniphan was a man of great hospitality, entertaining largely both rich and poor. It was a rare thing for his family, consisting mostly of grandchildren, to sit down at his table alone. I do not think this occurred over a dozen times, if so often, during the whole time I boarded there while reading medicine. His charges for professional services to the poor were reasonable, and in many cases of the kind I think he made no charge at all. He was kind to the poor, to many of whom he gave employment, either on his large farm, at his grist mill, his saw mill, his distillery, or his carding machine. He was proverbially fond of fish, and when one of his grandsons would overstay his time when sent from home, all he had to do was to bring with him a fine string of fish for the old gentleman, which I believe never failed to set the matter right. Dr. Doniphan was nearly or quite six feet in height, and at the age of sixty would, I think, have weighed about 220 pounds. He had a large head, auburn hair of fine texture, an eye rather yellow than black, features well marked, though not coarse, skin fair and delicate, long tapering fingers, and a foot notably long, but about which he did not seem the least sensitive. In the latter years of his life the Doctor stooped a little and presented quite a venerable and commanding appearance. In politics he was a Whig, and a firm supporter of Henry Clay. In regard to Christianity, he was decidedly an infidel. I do not remember to have ever seen him read a chapter in the Bible or listen to a

sermon. The Doctor would keep a glass of toddy on his table, and take some of it several times a day; but I feel sure I never saw his wits the least stupified by it. He snuffed excessively, always carrying his snuff-box with him, and offered it to others as though it was a luxury. His sense of smell became quite blunted; in fact, I might say destroyed by this silly use of tobacco. The Doctor got a fall from his horse in 1841, either fracturing or dislocating the bone at the hip joint, from which he never recovered. He died during that year.

* * * * *

My great-grandfather, William Smith, a Captain in the War of Independence, married Margaret Whitely,* and by her had three daughters and one son: Ann, who married Joseph Doniphan, and another daughter, who married a gentleman by the name of Markham, and Robert, the only son. Captain Smith moved from Virginia to Mason County, Kentucky, locating on a farm about four miles west of Washington, where he afterwards died, but in what year I am unable to say. I have learned that his two daughters, Ann and Susan, were well educated, sprightly young ladies, and that he took them about with him a great deal in Virginia, being quite proud of them. Only two of the children of Captain Smith have I any recollection of. Though young at the time, I remember to have seen my grandmother, then an old woman, and can recall her spare form, but have no distinct recollection of her features. Since her death, which occurred in 1829 or thereabout, at the age of about seventy years, I have seen some of her letters written in a bold, handsome hand, indicating marked character. My grandmother I merely remember as an old lady of spare figure, and not above medium height. From all I have been able to learn of her she was a woman who exerted a fine influence upon those around her, raising boys who became highly respected heads of families.

Robert Smith, the youngest of the family, I recollect to have

*In this record he married Elizabeth Keith; Margaret Whitely may have been a second wife. See pgs. 34, 161. F. H.

once seen at my Grandfather Frazee's. I remember him as a tall man, six feet or over I would think, erect and rather slender. His features, after an interval of over fifty years, I can not recall with accuracy. He for a time wrote in the Clerk's office at Washington, and afterwards moved to Augusta, Bracken County, where he engaged in business with Frank Wells and Thomas Nelson, Sr., as partners. He represented Bracken County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. He did some surveying in the West, and located lands for himself, which afterwards became quite valuable. It seems he was a man of energy and enterprise, and enjoyed considerable popularity. Captain Smith finally moved to Henry County, married his cousin, Miss Hancock,* and by her had several sons, all of whom I believe, except James, died comparatively young and unmarried. James married a Miss Herndon, of Henry County, and removed some years ago to Missouri, where he died several years later.

Mary Doniphan,† the oldest child of Joseph and Ann Doniphan, married her cousin, Dr. Anderson Doniphan Keith. Dr. Keith was born in Virginia, his father, John Keith, being descended from the distinguished family of Keiths of Scotland. His mother, Mary Doniphan Keith, was a sister of my grandfather. Dr. Keith was a man of reading and culture, and for quite a number of years a successful practitioner of medicine in Augusta, Ky. He was a man of versatile genius, being not only able to perform on different musical instruments, but made for himself a violin, a nice case of surgical instruments, and other things he happened to take a fancy to. He was a man of strong mind and firm convictions and decided character. I well remember his open, manly countenance, his fine head, and his independent manner. His wife died comparatively young, leaving but one child, who afterwards became Mrs. Mary Ann Parker.

Thomas S. Doniphan,‡ the oldest brother of my mother, after completing his education with Zachariah Thompson, a Scotchman and private teacher at Hubbard's, where he studied Latin and surveying, studied medicine with his uncle, Anderson Doniphan. He practiced medicine for a time at Big Sandy, and when Pogue's

*See page 161. †Pg. 147. ‡Pg. 94.

Regiment was raised for the War of 1812 he went as Captain of a company as far as Cincinnati, and there was induced by Col. Pogue to exchange for Assistant Surgeon, but as the Surgeon was absent, did all the duty. He represented Bracken County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. Col. John Doniphan says: "My father wrote quite a large volume for publication upon the diseases of the army and methods of surgery, but poor health for many years before his death prevented it being published." I regret that my uncle was prevented from publishing this volume, for, knowing him as I did, I feel quite sure it would have proven a valuable addition to the medical literature of that day, and reflected credit upon the author.

In the second campaign his uncle, Dr. Anderson Doniphan, who it seems was anxious to see some military surgery, went out as either Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, while my Uncle Thomas remained at home, and attended to his uncle's practice. Subsequently he practiced for a time in Mayslick, and on the 2nd day of February, 1819, married Rebecca Frazee, youngest daughter of my grandfather, Samuel Frazee. Being in delicate health, brought about in part, I believe, by exposure while in the army, my uncle retired from active practice to farm life, for some years residing in Brown County, Ohio, and the last years of his life on a farm in Mason County, about two miles east of Germantown, on the road to Washington. Had my uncle inherited a strong constitution and enjoyed good health I have no doubt that he would have taken that high stand in his profession of which his early life gave such flattering promise. He died on the 15th of January, 1843, on his farm in Mason County. He was nearly or quite six feet in height, with light, flaxen hair, a calm blue eye, and late in life a pale face and emaciated form. He was a member of the Christian Church, a man of great liberality and unspotted character. He left two sons, Col. John Doniphan, an eminent lawyer of St. Joseph, Mo., and Judge James Doniphan, now of Idaho.

George Doniphan, after receiving a plain English education, was sent from home to learn the tanning business, finally locating in

Augusta, where he remained the balance of his life. He married Mary Ann Marshall, oldest child of Martin Marshall, by whom he had five children—Joseph, Matilda Battle, Martin, William and Margaret. He was a man of very close application to business, and of great force of character. He but seldom left home, and I think was never but once in his life as far as Louisville, Ky., yet he was a man of extended reading and information, with an extensive acquaintance with history, and especially the political history of our country, of which he was a close student. He was both interesting and instructive in conversation, and a clear, vigorous writer. In politics he was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, the great leader of that party. After the dissolution of the Whig party he became a supporter of the Democratic party, and though very pronounced in his political views, he was never a seeker after office, nor did he ever hold one of prominence. In manner Mr. Doniphan was positive, and at times seemed austere, children and servants holding him in perfect awe; but in the latter part of his life his manner became much softened, and in his intercourse with children was most kind and affectionate. On one occasion, when my wife, with two of our little children, paid the family a visit, when the little ones were fretful at night Uncle George would come to the door to inquire in the most affectionate manner what could be done for them. One or two of the last visits I paid to my uncle were especially interesting to me. What a vast fund of information he had gained by reading! And with what singular force he could sustain his positions! How accurate his memory of what he had seen, heard and read! He was very decided in his likes and dislikes, and while his prejudices may have been too strong on the one hand, his devotion to a friend was perhaps quite as strong on the other. I knew of at least one case in which he ably defended a friend through the press. I think he regretted not having become a professional man, and had he pursued the law would no doubt have stood very high at the bar. My uncle presented a rather striking appearance, six feet or over in height, with strong, well-marked features, and an especially bright, expressive dark eye;

you would at once say he was no ordinary man. He had a long foot, and in walking a long, swinging gait; altogether he was a striking figure, and one not easily forgotten. He died at the age of about seventy-five, leaving several children, Joseph, a lawyer of good standing, and who became a popular judge; Margaret Powers, a most estimable lady, and William, a finely educated man, a lawyer by profession, one of the handsomest men in form and face I think I ever saw, of fine talents and most fascinating manners; but being a man of elegant leisure rather than work, failed to make the mark in his profession which otherwise he might have done. He died comparatively young and unmarried.

Margaret Doniphan was born in 1792, being about the same age of her cousin, Susan Doniphan, and according to my recollection of them as mature women, there was a strong resemblance between these two double cousins, each of full medium height, but rather slender form, fair, delicate complexion, auburn hair, and mild, bright and highly intelligent countenance. My aunt Margaret, whom we universally called "Aunt Peggy," married John Hockaday, Clerk of the Greenup County Court, and a most estimable gentleman, but in manner just the opposite to his wife; for, while he was dry, taciturn and undemonstrative, she was open, genial and lovely in all her ways. How well I remember her pleasant face. She died leaving six children, Edwin, Martha Ann (Blake), Newton, George, Helen and John. I think John died young, but the rest lived to be sterling men and women, and several of them worthy members of the Christian Church.

Susan Doniphan, my mother, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, on November 12, 1794. In accordance with my grandfather's rule of starting his children to school at or about seven years of age, my mother, when quite young, was sent to school to Samuel Owens, a Virginian, who had purchased the farm of Anderson Doniphan, who had now located in Germantown to practice medicine. He kept school at a short distance, a mile or so, from my grandfather's, near Union meeting house. He had about sixty scholars; some of them from a distance, who boarded in his family. Among these were John Beckly, John and Thomas

Marshall, Peter and William Lashbrook, —— Baker, the Triplets, and others. Afterwards Owens built a schoolhouse near his own residence. It had a dirt floor, and long, old fashioned schoolhouse windows. Besides others, Owens had some of his own children in his school. His boys were rather singularly named, Ludwell, Athelston, Cleon, Wilford, Theodric and Maximilian. A number of the boys who attended Owens' school afterwards became prominent citizens of the county as I knew them some forty years afterwards.

Up to the time of my father's sickness and death my mother's seven or eight years' residence in Mayslick was very pleasant. Here she formed many warm and lasting attachments; here her husband went into a large and lucrative practice, and here her four children were born. But suddenly a great shock came, a shock which seemed to break her very heartstrings. On the 6th of October, 1824, after a short illness, my father died, leaving my mother with four little orphan boys, the youngest only two days old. I have heard her say that at that time death would have been a welcome messenger, but fortunately for her little children he did not come. That same autumn my mother moved to a place formerly and subsequently occupied by James Coburn, about one mile southeast of Germantown. About this time her cousin, Susan Coburn, dying, she had the care of her cousin's babe as well as her own, just as my grandmother had assumed the care of this orphan babe's mother thirty years before. Our stay here was limited, not exceeding a year or eighteen months. My mother now moved to Augusta, Ky., where she could have school advantages for her older children. This was, I think, in 1826, and a year or two later she moved to a farm on the road leading from Germantown to Minerva, and about equally distant from the two places. Here she remained about five years, when she and her sister, Matilda Doniphan, bought a farm in the neighborhood of Minerva, and removed to the same. It was while living here that my mother attended the great revival meeting held by Walter Warder, at Mayslick, and with a large number of others joined the church. A portion of the converts attached themselves to the

Baptist Church, whilst she with many others joined in the reformatory movement then going on, and became a member of the Christian Church, to which she remained devotedly attached as long as she lived. She remained a few years on the farm in the vicinity of Minerva, then moved to Germantown, and finally, in 1837, removed to the large, handsome farm purchased many years before by my father in Rush County, Indiana, where she remained until her death, which occurred December 27, 1884, being at the time of her death ninety years, one month and fifteen days old. We bore my mother's remains to the cemetery of Flat Rock Christian Church, where they were quietly laid to rest.

My mother was of more than medium height, spare, and remarkably erect, even after she was eighty years of age. She had fair skin, dark, expressive eyes, was animated in conversation and very genial in manner. She was a woman of strong convictions and strong, lasting attachments, and hence made many warm friends wherever she lived. She had great pride of character, and a profound contempt for a mean act. She was very hospitable, keeping an open house, and was generous to the poor. A woman of refinement in manner and tastes. In her dress scrupulously neat, and in her housekeeping a model of industry. She was very fond of flowers, and cultivated them with her own hands with success. She found time to do a great deal of reading, especially in the Bible, and in religious books and periodicals. Her memory was remarkably good, and when nearly ninety years of age could recount with great clearness incidents which had occurred three-quarters of a century before. But what was even more remarkable for one of her age was her knowledge of current events, and her ready recollection of those which had but recently transpired. How many delightful hours have I spent during my repeated visits to her in the latter years of her life, in hearing her repeat incidents of her childhood years and school days, recounting the school books they used, the names of the scholars, and in some instances even their peculiarities of disposition. Then coming down to things which had occurred within the range of my own memory, forty and fifty years before, with what accuracy she

could relate them all. My mother was a woman of great fortitude, as a single incident may show. I think it was about two years before her death, she had a tumor growing near the base of her nose, which it was feared might be of a cancerous nature, as it had been growing rather rapidly of late, and sometimes bled quite profusely. I was written for, and on examining the tumor, decided to remove it with the knife. The operation was somewhat tedious and painful, as a portion of the skin had to be dissected up, an artery tied, etc. Yet she submitted to the operation heroically, declining to use an anesthetic, or even an opiate.

I may here record a circumstance which happened when I was quite young: In returning home from Mayslick in company with Mrs. Bassett and my mother, when near the North Fork of Licking, I was thrown from my horse, breaking one of the bones of my forearm. These two brave women, after procuring splints and bandages in the neighborhood, adjusted the fractured bones, applied the splints and bandages properly, so that we were enabled to resume our journey. I think it was but a few weeks until the cure was complete.

My mother, at the time of her death, had been a widow for 60 years. She left four children, never having lost one, twenty-four grandchildren, and twenty-seven great-grandchildren, in all fifty-five decendants. Of her twenty-seven great-grandchildren eight were the grandchildren of Joseph Samuel, five of Lewis Jacob, two of William Doniphan, and twelve of Ephraim Samuel Frazee.

Matilda Doniphan was, I think, born in 1805 or 6, and was for some years a member of my mother's family. I well remember her as a tall, erect, slender woman, fond of reading and of books, but seeming to care so little for the gaieties of the world around her, she appeared when yet young to be almost a recluse. She was a high-minded Christian lady, and married a plain, honest, Christian gentleman, Edward Thompson. She died many years ago, leaving an only child, Mary Ann, since Mrs. Shawhan.

Alexander William Doniphan,* the youngest child of Joseph Doniphan, it seems was named for his two grandfathers, Alex-

*See pg. 49.

ander Doniphan and William Smith. Alexander was evidently a favorite name among the Doniphans, as it can, I understand, be traced back in the family at least two hundred years. A while after the death of his father William was sent to school to John Anderson. I learned from my mother that he only went when it suited him to do so, and becoming offended at Anderson, or from some other cause, stopped going to school altogether. At about nine years of age he was placed under the care of his brother, George Doniphan, of Augusta. One of my recollections of him was as a fresh looking youth, and of riding behind him horseback from Germantown to Augusta. He was then about eighteen and I about seven years of age.

Colonel Doniphan graduated at Augusta College in 1827, studied law in the office of Martin Marshall, and was licensed to practice in 1829. He then went south to find a location, but did not remain long. He finally located in Lexington, Missouri, in 1830, continuing the practice there till 1833, when he moved to Liberty, the county seat of Clay County. He told me that his reason for the change was this: In Lexington, whilst liberally patronized, he had little or no opposition, consequently nothing to stimulate him to study his profession. In Liberty, on the contrary, there was an able bar, one of the very best in Western Missouri. Among the members of this bar were David R. Atchison, afterward for twelve years United States Senator, Reese, Wood and Burnett; and, singular to say, about fifty years after this, in talking with my uncle, he remarked that four members of this bar were then still living. He soon formed a partnership with Reese, and it was but a few years before he had a lucrative practice.

In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1837 married Miss Jane Thornton, daughter of Colonel Thornton, an influential citizen of the county, and a native of Kentucky. When I saw her eight or ten years afterward she was a very attractive lady, a true Christian woman. I well remember her bright, pleasant face, her dignified, graceful bearing. She died July 19, 1873, greatly regretted by numerous friends and relatives in different States.

At this time—1837—the various conflicts between the citizens and the Mormons, who had previously located in Clay County in 1833, culminated in an open rebellion upon the part of the latter, bidding defiance to the laws of the land. Colonel Doniphan, as commander of the militia, was ordered out by Governor Boggs to suppress this rebellion, and bring the ring leaders to justice. The Mormons, who undoubtedly felt that they had been badly treated by the citizens, were now fortified at a place called Far West. Colonel Doniphan, by his coolness and firmness, effected the surrender of the Mormons without any bloodshed, and afterward, I believe acted as their lawyer and friend to secure their rights. They left Missouri in 1838 and Nauvoo in 1844; Caldwell County was laid off for them. Brigham Young and other leading Mormons seemed to have for him the very highest admiration and esteem. [In 1919 when a monument was erected to his memory in Liberty, Missouri, the Mormon Church sent three representatives to the unveiling.—F. H.]

Colonel Doniphan continued actively engaged in his profession, commanding a lucrative business, until 1846. He and his partner, Baldwin, were remarkably successful in gaining cases. They gained sixty cases out of sixty-two consecutively before juries. Baldwin had the reputation of being a fine lawyer, and did much to pave the way for success, but before the jury Doniphan was the powerful advocate; indeed his power here was said to be almost irresistible. He told me he was engaged in 126 criminal cases before the War of the Rebellion, and perhaps twelve cases after the war, and never had a client condemned to capital punishment, and but few, I think, were ever sent to the state prison. I never heard my uncle before a jury, and but once on the stump; hence my estimate of his oratorical powers is mainly made up from the testimony of others. Moses E. Lard, a man of wonderful power, both as a speaker and writer, was unsparing in his laudations of Colonel Doniphan, his friend and patron. He seemed to think he was one of the greatest men he had ever come in contact with. The two men were not unlike in appearance, Lard, about six feet two or three inches in height; Doniphan, six

feet four, and in full flesh weighing about 220 pounds. He had a well proportioned head, a fine, dark, expressive eye, and his face, once round and smooth, had when I last saw him become angular and the features more prominent. He was a very fine conversationalist, being ever ready to draw from his vast store of experience with the world entertaining and amusing anecdotes, which he told with that rare fascination which had to be heard to be fully appreciated.

In 1846, when there was a call for volunteers to go to Mexico, A. W. Doniphan volunteered as a private in Captain O. P. Moss's company, and upon the organization of the First Missouri Regiment was elected its Colonel. I do not think my uncle ever had any great desire for military glory, and had he been in perfect health at the time I have no thought that he ever would have entered the army. Indeed his attachment to his wife and two boys was so strong, his love of home and friends so great, that had he not been urged by his wife to make this great sacrifice for the sake of his health, I feel persuaded he never would have donned the soldier's uniform.

The remarkable march of the First Missouri Regiment, from the time it was mustered into service until it was mustered out on the 18th of June, 1847, at New Orleans, or rather till it was reported to General Taylor at Saltillo (for here its active duties ceased), reads more like a romance than a reality. Cut off from supplies in the rear, with an opposing army of vastly superior numbers in front, this little army of less than a thousand men marched boldly through the enemy's country, a portion of it thickly populated, winning three battles against armies outnumbering them three to one, capturing the towns through which they passed, and finally taking and holding for some time the old city of Chihuahua, with a population of 20,000 souls. My uncle told me that while at Chihuahua he walked out to the outposts every day, a distance of four or five miles; that the air was dry, balmy and exhilarating, with rains during the summer. He said the morals of the priests were very low. They not only had their Madonnas, but that he had seen them forgive sins and then join

with the person paying for it in betting at monte. This, he said, he had seen himself, and his officers oftener than he.

In leaving Santa Fe Colonel Doniphan's objective point was Chihuahua, but the Navajo Indians becoming troublesome, General Kearny ordered him to march into their country, and to take the necessary measures to bring them to terms. As there were no wagon roads over the mountains, and the transportation of supplies and baggage had to be done by mules and pack horses, the march was a very hard one, but was performed with alacrity and success. A council was appointed to be held at Bear Spring. Colonel Doniphan told me that he had ordered the greater body of his men to march by a certain route to that point, while he, with a few men, took another route. They were to meet at Bear Spring at a certain time; but when the Colonel and his handful of about thirty men made their appearance before the chiefs and their five hundred warriors, the main army had not come up. In this perilous condition they maintained a bold front for several hours until the army arrived. The Chief no doubt thought the Colonel had thus faced his army, not from accident, but for want of fear, and so admired the act, as well as the Colonel's tall and commanding figure, that he named his son that was to succeed him, Doniphan.

Doniphan's Expedition, written by Captain Hughes, a member of the regiment, gives an interesting history of the marches of the First Regiment from the time it was mustered in till the time it was mustered out of service. Without going into special details of the three battles fought on this wonderful expedition, we may mention that in the battle of Brazito, fought on the 25th of December, 1846, twenty-five miles from El Paso, the Mexican loss was 70 killed, not less than 150 wounded, and five taken prisoners. The American loss was eight wounded, none killed. At the battle of Sacramento the United States forces were all told, 924, with six pieces of artillery. The Mexican forces numbered 4,224, commanded by General Heredia. They had ten pieces of artillery and nine culverins. The Mexican loss was 320 killed, 560 wounded

and 72 taken prisoners. The loss on the United States side was one killed and eleven wounded, three mortally.

The New York Post of July —, 1847, in comparing Colonel Doniphan's expedition with that made by Xenophon in olden times, said: "The Greeks were led from near Babylon through Armenia to the Black Sea; thence to Chrysopolis, 3,465 English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through a mountainous and an unknown hostile country, the Greeks losing everything except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians traveled over 6,000 miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplying themselves with powder and ball by capturing them from the enemy, and victorious in all the engagements against greatly superior forces numerically. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred."

Colonel Doniphan, while being mustered out of service at New Orleans, met with a number of distinguished men, either known to him personally or by reputation. After his return home he resumed the practice of law, making money, and spending it just as freely as he made it. He kept an open house, and was ever ready to give to charitable objects. He seemed to have no desire for office, or indeed for any notoriety or applause; yet at the earnest solicitation of friends served three terms in the Legislature, and as one of the representatives in the Peace Conference of 1861.

In 1863 Colonel Doniphan moved to St. Louis, and engaged in the practice of his profession there till 1869, when he removed to Richmond, the county seat of Ray County. He was elected President of the bank at Richmond, and for a while gave most of his time to its management, having now virtually relinquished the practice of law. At one time Colonel Doniphan enjoyed the pleasure of a bright home, but first one and then another of his family were snatched from him. One of his sons, Thornton, was poisoned by mistake in giving him the wrong medicine, and the other, William, was drowned in Buffalo Creek, while a student

at Bethany College. Then in 1873 his wife was taken. Colonel Doniphan died at Richmond, Mo., August 8th, 1887, at the age of 79 years and 30 days, being the last of his own family, and the last of his father's immediate family. For some years before his death he was a devoted member of the Christian Church.

The St. Joseph Gazette of August 9th, 1887, said: "His name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1876, General Bela M. Hughes being a strong advocate in his favor. He had not engaged in the practice of law since 1875, his last speech at the bar being in this city, where he was counsel in the celebrated Roberts will case. He lived in an atmosphere inaccessible to temptation. Plain, earnest, constant and devoted, he possessed a soul so dignified and magnanimous that in the ordering of his life neither entreaty, temptation nor ambition ever held an instant's sway. In 1856 he refused a seat in the United States Senate because affixed to its acceptance was a demand that he pledge himself to sustain what are known to history as the "Jackson Resolutions." He refused to go to Jefferson City, and Henry S. Geyer, a Whig, was elected. In 1854, when Berton, Atchison and Doniphan were balloted for over sixty times, he was told by leading men of each party that if he would pledge himself to vote for or against the extension of slavery in the territories, he would be elected. His reply was that "if he went to the Senate he would esteem it a great honor, but would not creep in by intrigue; that if elected he must be free to obey the instructions of the people of his State."

Governor Hall often said he esteemed General Doniphan as the ablest man he had ever met on the rostrum.

General Atchison, a political opponent, often said of him that he had presided for many years in the Senate, and had heard all the great men of America, and in his opinion General Doniphan was the peer of any he had ever heard or seen.

General Bela M. Hughes, presenting his name for the Presidency in 1876, described him as the purest and grandest of American statesmen.

Governor Silas Woodson, in an address to the members of the St. Joseph bar, delivered in this city in 1878, said: "There is

another name that I can not pass over in silence, one that has been heard both in the field and in the forum, but whose home is at the bar. There he was more completely the master of the situation than any man I ever saw. I allude to Alexander W. Doniphan. He still lives among us in the enjoyment of a well-earned name, the fire of youth mellowed by time, but good, I hope, for many years yet to pass. I have heard Marshall, Clay, Breckinridge, and, indeed, most of the great orators in this country, yet I declare to you here in all candor that, for power of concentration or pathetic, passionate and magnetic eloquence before a jury, that General Doniphan is the peer of all the men I have ever seen."

Rev. Dr. H. B. Powell, of Richmond, being introduced, said among other things, that "General Doniphan was pre-eminently a modest man, and that kept him from reaching the highest official honors which the State could bestow. His confidence in men, his belief that the people would always be right when they came to understand a proposition, was the secret of his success at the bar, together with his unswerving professional integrity."

* * * * *

Lewis J. Frazee.—I was but a little over five years of age when we moved from Mayslick in the Autumn of 1824, yet I very clearly remember a few incidents which occurred previous to that time. One of these was an open air meeting west of town addressed by Alexander Campbell. I was taken out to the meeting, and if I remember right, was assigned a place on a cloth spread on the grass. As to what Mr. Campbell said, or even his appearance, I have not the slightest recollection. Another incident I call to mind was a visit to Tapp's large stable to see the elephant, Bet, which was being driven from town to town through the country for exhibition. From the best information I have been able to gather, this was the first elephant ever exhibited west of the Allegheny Mountains; and so great was the curiosity to see this huge animal, which constituted the show, that people came for miles and miles around to see it.

Another thing quite fresh in my memory is the fact that Levi VanCamp was our next door neighbor on the east, and David

Bassett our next door neighbor on the west. The first school I ever attended was in the primary department of Augusta College, which then had an A B C class for small boys and girls. Although some sixty years have passed since then, I have a faint recollection of a slender, quiet man, then a prominent professor in the college, who often filled the pulpit of the old Methodist Church, on Front Street. This was John P. Durbin, who afterwards became President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and so well known as an educator, a preacher and a writer. All I recollect of his peculiar style in the pulpit was his low tone of voice at the outset of his discourse until the attention of his auditors was well secured; but those beautiful flights of eloquence which followed, and which so delighted the older persons, I was, of course, much too young to appreciate.

Some years ago I read with pleasure Dr. Durbin's *Observations in the East*, a work containing much information, and abounding in delightful passages.

After leaving the school in the college I attended a school taught in the Seminary building by John Vincent. Where we lived, between Germantown and Minerva, we had some pleasant neighbors, and perhaps none more so than the Grahams. Captain Richard Graham had moved west from Maryland, and opened here a recruiting station. He afterwards died, leaving a widow, three sons and a daughter, which constituted the family when we moved to the neighborhood. Mrs. Graham, whose maiden name was Winder, was a lady of education and refinement. She had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and a most kindly pleasant expression. For a short time I attended a private school taught by her at her own place. Charlotte Graham, a beautiful girl just budding into womanhood, afterwards married in the south. One of the schools I attended while living at this place was situated on the brow of a hill not far from the hamlet of Rofo. The schoolhouse, like many of the country schoolhouses of that day, was built of round logs, and chinked, and my recollection is, covered with clapboards. A considerable portion of one end of the room was occupied by an ample fireplace, while benches without backs were ranged around the sides for the accommodation of the children. Light was

admitted through one or two long low windows, made by removing a portion of two adjacent logs, and in which, if I mistake not, oil paper was used as a substitute for window glass. In front of one of these windows was a slanting board, used as a common writing desk. Near the pedagogue's chair was, of course, one or more well-trimmed switches, usually beech, showing that moral suasion was not the sole motive power in the institution. Pegs or nails were driven into the logs to hold hats, bonnets and dinner baskets. Overcoats and water-proofs were luxuries not in use among the pupils. The teacher heard the lessons recited, kept order during school hours, often set us copies to write by, and mended our goose quill pens, the steel pen having not yet found its way into the schools. Our text books were comparatively few, and seldom replaced by new authors or new editions of old ones. Webster's Spelling Book, illustrated with a few of Aesop's fables, Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader, Walker's Dictionary, Kirkham's or Murray's Grammar and Pike's Arithmetic, many of the sums in which were calculated in pounds, shillings and pence, were the usual text books in the country schools of that day. Subsequently I studied geography, but a very different geography from that of the present day. We then had but twenty-four states: six New England, four Middle, eight Southern, and six Western, including Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The whole population was about fifteen millions, or about one-fourth of what it is now. I think the population of Louisville was put down in my geography at 10,000 and Lexington at about the same. Chicago had not yet been organized as a town; nor had Texas, New Mexico and California yet been annexed. I attended this school near Rofo two terms—one taught by a young man by the name of Abner Pepper, and the other taught by a young man of fair complexion and blue eyes, by the name of Richard Poe. At the noon hour, after eagerly emptying our dinner-baskets, we enjoyed our various sports and games, and none perhaps more than a well matched game of town ball, of which our great national game of baseball is a modification. We had then no reporters on the ground to give the result of the game to the newspapers; nor

could we, I imagine, have commanded a very large audience at fifty cents a head to witness the sport. When the fire went out, as it sometimes did by Monday morning, a boy was dispatched to some house in the neighborhood to get a chunk of fire with which to rekindle, as matches were not yet in general use. As I before said, this school was near the hamlet of Rofo, which consisted of three houses. The one on the west side of the road was occupied by James Mullican. The two on the east side of the road were occupied, the one by Zadoc Mullican, and the other by John Camel. The Mullicans, I believe, were plain farmers, but Camel had evidently been a worker in wood, as he still possessed a turning lathe run by hand. I think John had pretty much retired from active life, as I do not remember ever to have seen him exercise himself so vigorously at the lathe, or in any other way. In fact, I think the impression among the neighbors was that John was at times a little lazy.

The next school I attended was, I think, about a mile and a half from home, in the hewed log schoolhouse, which stood near the road leading from Washington to Germantown, and about a mile and a half from the latter place. Here we had the usual ample fire-place at one end of the room, but instead of oiled paper we had glass windows. This was quite a seat of learning, boys and girls, some of them nearly or quite grown, coming from different directions, and varying distances up to two miles or more. Among the families represented here I may mention those of Anderson, Adamson, Hughey, Lewis, Killgore, Pollock, Leachman, Dix, Coburn, Frazee, Savage, Graham, Mullican, Smith, Morrison, Fitzpatrick, Mannen, etc. One of my first teachers was John Fields, better known, perhaps, as Jack Fields. Fields, who was perhaps fifty years of age or thereabout, had, I believe, previously taught in Virginia, and so far as I know gave fair satisfaction, except when he would imbibe a little too freely. Another teacher here was Bayless Hodges, a rather handsome young man, with long, raven locks, resolute, active and quite fleet on foot. Everything went smooth enough, I believe, until one morning just before Christmas, when Hodges came to school and

found himself barred out, with some of the boys inside demanding the usual holiday. This Hodges positively refused, preferring to make the fight to determine who should be master of the situation. Retiring for a short while, he returned with some beech switches of formidable length, when some of the larger boys stood at the door ready to receive him. The savage lick he made at them with his switches, so far from intimidating them, brought on a sharp encounter, in which Hodges was thrown to the ground and held there as in a vise. For some time he refused to surrender, but after vainly trying to extricate himself finally concluded to do so, and in addition to granting a holiday gave a treat to apples and cider, which were hastily procured from a neighboring farmhouse. This, of course, was glory enough for one day. I was rather too young to take a part in this struggle between Hodges and some of the larger boys, but my older brother and a few others were eager in the fray. Among these I remember one whom I have recently met, who is now a venerable and respected minister of the Methodist Church. Our next teacher was John Vincent, the same I had gone to school to in Augusta. Vincent was an eastern man, and so far as I know, one of the first Yankee schoolmasters, afterwards common in Mason and the adjoining counties. He had had experience as a teacher, and seemed quite at home in the schoolroom. He was evidently proud of his penmanship, which indeed was quite good, and at that day, when the master set the copies, good penmanship was quite a recommendation to anyone proposing to open a school. Vincent managed to get along very well in the schoolroom, except when a difficult sum was presented to him for solution, when he might complain of a little confusion or a slight headache. But after recess the sum would be found all worked out satisfactorily and the proper answer obtained. This went on very well for a while, but in time it leaked out that Vincent had what is called a "key," in which all the difficult problems were worked out, so that, with the exception of a short time when the key could not be found (it was suspected that some of the bad boys had hid it) our teacher got along very well. After the "key" was discovered, however, I

don't think our master ever ranked so high with the boys as a profound mathematician. If I remember right some of the scholars objected to the peculiar way in which Vincent gave out words to his own children when we had our spelling matches, hissing the syllables out so distinctly as to almost spell the word. I don't think I ever heard our amiable teacher accused of being the least stubborn in giving the boys holiday, or of stickling as to the exact number of days the holiday should run. For a time I went to school at the Academy in Germantown, taught at the time by Hervey Holton, a self-willed man of just moderate capacity, whom the small boys, I think, rather feared than loved. The small boy had to come to time or get his drubbing, but I do not remember ever to have seen Holton punish any of the largest boys. With all his self-will and determination he seemed to have proper discretion in regard to the larger boys.

Whilst living at this place, between Germantown and Minerva, my mother, brother Joseph and myself made a memorable trip. It was a visit to Uncle and Aunt Hockaday, at their home just above Greenupsburg, stopping in Maysville to visit our friends and relatives, Dr. Nelson's, William Trueman's and Thomas Y. Payne's families.

This, my first trip on a steamboat, was of course one of great interest and excitement, the small boats with their narrow curtained berths, on which we went and returned, assuming wonderful proportions. We were entertained with great hospitality at Uncle Hockaday's, and with four boys in the house near the age of my brother and myself we had a very gay time. Whilst here we made a visit to an iron furnace, situated a few miles from the river, where we saw the process of making pig iron, and some of the preparations for molding hollowware, such as pots, kettles, and perhaps the old-time tin-plate wood stoves. These furnaces consumed a great deal of wood, or rather its direct product, charcoal. But wood was plenty, and the chopping of it cheap. I am informed by Mr. R. A. Howe that his relative, Joshua Owens, the owner of a furnace in the eastern part of Kentucky, had forty thousand cords of wood chopped at ten cents a cord, the choppers boarding

themselves. Board, however, must have been cheap, as my particular friend, J. M. Shreve, who once superintended a furnace in Greenup County, told me he had bought eggs at one dollar a barrel. While here I saw a box of "lucifers," the first matches I remember ever to have seen. I think they cost twenty-five cents for a box of two dozen or less, and were ignited not by friction but by dipping the match into a bottle of strong acid.

Whilst living at this same place we would sometimes attend Sunday preaching at Old Bracken Meetinghouse, near Minerva. If old Uncle Jesse Holton preached, you might expect an earnest discourse from this good man of an hour and a half to two hours' length. The service was plain and unostentatious, no choir, no organ—a thing indeed yet unknown in this section of the country—simply preaching, praying and congregational singing. The people came either on foot or horseback, not a single vehicle in sight. When David Burnet, of Cincinnati, then a young man of handsome appearance and a chaste, fluent speaker, had an appointment here a large audience might be looked for. At a later date I heard John Smith, John T. Johnson, Walter Scott and other prominent preachers of the Reformation. John Smith, often called "Raccoon" John Smith, having had few, if any, advantages of education in early life, became a close student of the Bible, and a preacher of wonderful power and great influence. He was a man of great originality of thought and of manner, and possessed a keen, ready wit, which he often used with powerful effect. He was an able teacher and a great proselyter. John T. Johnson was another prominent preacher of the Reformation, and, like John Smith, had a great deal to do with that movement in Kentucky. He was a striking exception to the general rule that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country," for after his return home from the War of 1812, in which he gallantly served as a soldier, he was honored by a seat in Congress. And when again, having relinquished bright prospects both at the bar and in the political arena, he became a soldier of the cross, and an humble worker for the Master, he was still highly honored as a citizen and as a preacher of the gospel. He was a man of unwavering

faith, unusual zeal, and had a great heart full of sympathy and love. Making the good confession seemed in his eyes to be the noblest act of a man's life. When he would speak of accessions to the church, he would so often say so many "noble" young ladies, or so many "noble" young men had made the good confession. He seemed to feel the full force of the expression he so often used, that "Christianity is worth everything or it is worth nothing." I well remember the dark, expressive eye, the kindly face, the pleasant voice and earnest manner of this pure old man.

Walter Scott was another able advocate for a return to Apostolic teaching and practice. He was a Scotchman by birth, and received his education and early training in that country. I think he once mentioned to me that he was distantly related to Sir Walter Scott, being of the same clan. His fine face evidently bore a resemblance to that of Sir Walter, while he possessed to a large degree a like fluency of speech, and a true poetic genius. In some of his masterly sermons his flights of eloquence were grand. I have heard him with great pleasure in the pulpit, and enjoyed his company in the family circle. He was a classical scholar, a graceful writer, and a delightful conversationalist, being as unsophisticated as a child. He wrote with fluency and force, and his *Great Demonstration* shows a masterly power of generalization. His unbounded generosity is well exemplified by an anecdote, which I have reason to believe is true. It was said that on one occasion, when a collection was taken up for a poor widow, that some surprise was evinced at finding a ten-dollar bill in the hat. It was soon traced to Scott, and it is said that this ten-dollar bill had just been paid him for preaching, and was every dollar he had. The last time I remember to have seen this grand old man was in Louisville, when I had him to dine with me.

It is a great satisfaction to reflect that in days gone by I have had the pleasure of sitting down at my own table with such men as Walter Scott.



LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON I

HAMILTON

HAMILTON—"From Book on Surnames" by Susa Young Gates (1918): "Genealogical writers like Sir Robert Douglass and others affirm that the Hamiltons derive their origin from the Norman race of De Bello Monte, Earls of Leicester, through the Lords of the Manor of Hambleton. Hamilton County Lanark, from which many Scotsmen directly derive their surname, was Hamilton as early as 1290; previously it was Cadyow." (or Cadzow).

HAMILTON

Of all of the illustrious European families there is perhaps not one with a more enviable record than this old Scottish family of Hamilton. This ancestral line coming down with all its many auxiliaries, through not less than thirty generations, compares with, if it does not excel any other in either Europe or America for antiquity, dignity and personal achievement. As orators and statesmen they have had few equals, not a few of them were men of literary, artistic and poetical genius. The reliable, brilliant and sturdy Scotch characteristics have been handed down in the Hamilton family through many successive generations. There is scarcely a clan in all history that can point with more justifiable pride to so many titled and eminent members. The Hamilton noblemen are legion, ranking in all grades of titles: lords, dukes, peers, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.

There are few families whose lineage can be authentically traced to a more remote origin, going back as far as the year 1000 the descent is carried down in an almost unbroken line to the present generation. This descent is authentically traced from the Duke of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror, down through

the Beaumonts, the three cinquefoils of the Beaumont crest being still used on the Hamilton coat of arms.

The Beaumonts were the earls of Leicestershire through the Lords of the Manor of Hamilton in the county of Leicester. They were the ancestors of Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert. This man was the first clearly authentic ancestor of the Hamiltons, he makes his first appearance on the pages of history as a witness to a charter. This Sir Gilbert de Hameldone was a favorite with Robert Bruce, then King of Scotland, was advanced by Bruce and became Baron of Cadzow, through Bruce he held lands and his descendants were made members of parliament; this Hameldone, or Hamilton, had the honor of delivering the funeral oration upon the death of Robert Bruce.

The charter above referred to, of which Sir Gilbert de Hameldone was a witness, was granted on Dec. 12, 1272, by one Thomas Cragyer to the monks of Paisley. In referring to a book entitled *Scot's Peerage*, by John Anderson, Vol. IV, page 340, we read that "In a charter of the 12th of December, 1272, by Thomas Cragyer (or Craigie) to the monks of Paisley of his church of Craigie in Kyle there appears as witness a certain Gilbert de Hameldun, clericus, whose name occurs along with the local clergy of Iverkip, Blackhall, Paisley and Dunoon. He was therefore also a cleric, probably of the same neighborhood, and it is significant that Walter Fitz Gilbert appears first in that district in 1294 and in 1296 is described as the son of Gilbert de Hameldone. The ancestral line is carried down through John, the son of Walter Fitz Gilbert, then this John's son Alexander, then Alexander's son Thomas, then through the grandson of this Thomas who was in favor with Queen Mary and became Lord Priestfield. Lord Priestfield's eldest son, Thomas, became "lord of session" as early as 1592 and was afterward made Earl of Haddington. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. 12, page 878, says: "It is interesting to note that the fifth Earl of Haddington, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Lestie, brought for a time the earldom of Rothes to the Hamiltons to be added to their already numerous titles."

The through line of Hamiltons was carried down by Sir David

Fitz Walter Fitz Gilbert. He was a baron in parliament in 1371-1373, then his son, another Sir David, carried the line down in the family. This last Sir David Hamilton, who was Lord of Cadzow, left four sons, the descent comes down through his eldest son, Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, through Sir John's eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, then through the eldest son of James, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Cadzow. This Sir Thomas was Lord Hamilton, having inherited his title which was confirmed in 1445. Through this Sir Thomas there was made an alliance of the Hamilton and Douglass families by his marriage with Euphemia, widow of the fifth earl of Douglass. Sir Thomas later married, in 1474, Mary, sister of King James III; she was the widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran. Elsewhere in this volume will be found an illustration of the coat of arms of the allied families of Hamilton and Arran. This Sir Thomas Hamilton and his royal wife, Mary, had a son James who was the second Lord Hamilton who received the earldom of Arran on the 8th of August, 1503. Sir James Hamilton, the second earl of Arran, was the son of the above Lord Hamilton and his second wife, Janet Beaton. Sir James held this earldom until 1554, but previous to this, in 1549, he was granted the duchy of Chatellernault, in France. His third son, Claude, Duke of Abercorn, was male heir of the house of Hamilton. Sir Claude was made a lord of parliament as Lord Paisley in 1587.

He had five sons, three of whom settled in Ireland and became the progenitors of the Scotch-Irish Hamiltons, thus it will be seen that Sir Claude Hamilton, Lord Paisley, was the ancestor of the Hamiltons who migrated from Ireland to America more than a hundred years later than the time of Sir Claude of Scotland.

The different Hamilton families in America some generations back were of pure Scottish blood, but came to this country from divers British localities. Several regions of Scotland supplying representatives by that name and their cousins coming from northern Ireland representing the sturdy, dependable, Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Many of the Hamiltons in America, therefore, must go back beyond the Atlantic to connect their relation-

ship. Pages could be written on the achievements of the different illustrious men by the name of Hamilton, both in America and Great Britain. However, the above is sufficient to connect the line from the earliest records to the present generation.

Transcript from a letter written from the Hotel Great Central, London, July 2, 1926, by the writer to her husband, Lucius Oliver Hamilton I, of Indianapolis:

"I learned much about the Hamilton clan while in Edinburgh. The Royal Palace there, Hollyrood Palace, which was the residence of Scottish royalty as long as Scotland had royalty and is still the stopping place of England's King and Queen whenever they are in Edinburgh, is most interesting. The Duke of Hamilton has a very elegant room in the Palace containing a most luxuriant old canopied bed of such height and massiveness one wonders a ceiling could be high enough to accommodate such a stately piece of furniture. The rich velvet hangings on this bed are marvels of elegance. On the walls are hung interesting old paintings and most beautiful Flemish tapestries. Our guide gave us some very interesting information concerning this room and how it was acquired by a Duke of Hamilton,—an honor won in 1633 by a Duke of Hamilton (James) in payment of a gambling debt, as a consequence of his large winnings when gambling with the King, Charles I. Since that time the Hamiltons have been keepers of the Palace, coming and going at will, not even the present king, after this agreement made by Charles I with the Duke of Hamilton, can prevent a Hamilton from entering the Palace whenever he may choose to do so. Had I known all this prior to our visit to the Palace I should have asserted my legal rights and not have permitted myself to stand impatiently waiting at the entrance until ten o'clock when the doorkeeper appeared at the stroke of the hour to admit us."

Well aware that some things told by guides may be taken with a grain of salt and wishing to be accurate in my statements I wrote, in August, 1927, to D. G. Jones of Edinburgh, warden of Hollyrood Palace, for correct information. His reply, written September 13, 1927, confirmed the facts as I have them here.



Hamilton

HAMILTON COAT OF ARMS

Three cinquefoils, pierced ermine, on escutcheon, a hand apaumee.

Crest: Out of a coronet or, an oak tree penetrated transversely is the main stem by a frame saw proper and the word "Through."

HAMILTON

In the early part of the eighteenth century there lived in northern Ireland a family of Hamiltons of Scotch-Irish blood, descendants of Sir Claude Hamilton of Scotland. In this family there were two sons, John and William (?), perhaps other children. One of these boys, having plucked a rose from the King's garden, incurred the displeasure of the King, causing his banishment from England. As a result of this banishment the brothers took ship for America. On shipboard they met a young miss named Elizabeth. John became enamored with this Elizabeth and after landing at Baltimore, these two were married. This is the same John and Elizabeth who are the ancestors of the Hamilton family whose lineage is partially traced in this volume, and this same John became a sergeant in the Revolutionary War under Captain Isaac Seeley. His war record will be found elsewhere in the list of war records in this volume.

In the spring of the year 1795 four sons of Sergeant John Hamilton, John, Jr., Edward, Samuel, and David left their homes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, came down the Ohio River on a flatboat and landed on the northern bank of the river at Fort Washington, later a town called Losantville on this site, on ground where Cincinnati is now located.

These brothers and their companions built, in connection with Fort Washington, a large stockade which covered about five acres of ground, enclosing between fifteen and twenty cabins, in which to protect themselves and their families against the Indians. In December of the same year the wives and children of these Hamilton brothers made a similar trip down the Ohio in a flatboat, arriving at Fort Washington Dec. 14, 1795. The wife of Edward Hamilton brought with her a little two-year-old son, named John Cornelius, born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1794. Three days after the arrival of the wives and children at Fort Washington, the wife of Edward gave birth to another son, Dec. 17, naming him Samuel, who was afterward known as "Samuel born in the stockade," a fact which brought him local notoriety.

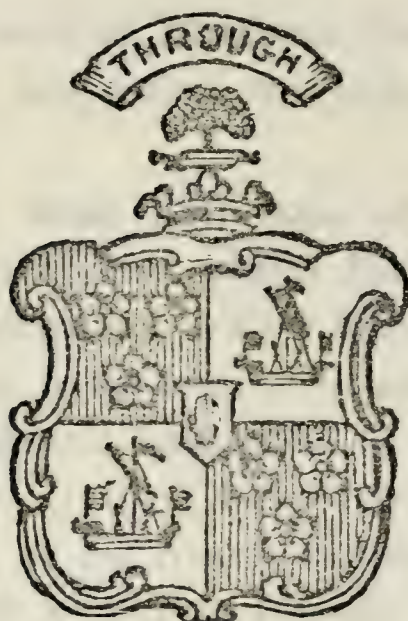
John Cornelius was the father of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, and the grandfather of Lucius Oliver Hamilton I.

The baby brother Samuel was the first child born in the stockade and the first white child born in that locality, so his father and mother claimed. He was, so far as their information extended.

Edward Hamilton, father of John Cornelius, owned one hundred and sixty acres of land where the city of Cincinnati now stands. On this land he built a cabin back next to the hill, at the location of what is now the head of Central Avenue. He lived in this cabin eleven years. He then sold his farm for a wagon, a team of horses and two hundred dollars in money, and then moved from there up on the Little Miami River, near where Loveland is now located. He remained at this place only two years when he sold the land he owned there and moved to Bracken County, Kentucky. He had heard many wonderful stories from his father and Philip Buckner of Bracken County, of the pure water, fine springs, healthful climate, fine hunting of deer and wild turkeys and the fertility of the soil, and decided to move his family thither.

Before Edward Hamilton moved to Kentucky from Ohio he went back north about twenty-five miles, accompanied by other surveyors, and laid out the town of Hamilton, now the city of Hamilton, in Butler County. This city was named for him and not for Alexander Hamilton, as later some historians claim. Hamilton County, Ohio, was also named for these Hamilton brothers. They were influential pioneers in this locality, enduring the hardships and privations of such as were the leading influence in pioneer work and to them should go the credit due them, the naming for them of the city and county of Hamilton. It is a matter of deep regret that records of all these things were burned in Cincinnati when the old courthouse was destroyed by fire.

Before leaving Ohio, Edward Hamilton's eldest son, John Cornelius, carried the United States mail on horseback through the forest from Cincinnati to Dayton. At that time he was a lad of about thirteen years. Only four years later, when scarcely seven-



Hamilton

The following transcript is from the pen of Frances E. Smith (Eleanor Lexington) and is used by her permission:

"The Hamilton armorial herewith shown quarters the arms of the house of Arran. The full blazon is:

Quarterly: first and fourth, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced ermine (for Hamilton); second and third, argent, a ship with sails furled and oars, sable (for Arran); on an escutcheon, a hand apaumee.

Crest: Out of a coronet or, an oak tree penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw proper, the frame or. The word "Through" tells a tale.

One Sir Walter Hamilton, after killing a man, fled from Scotland to England. Closely pursued, he and his attendant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking their saws, were in the act of cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. At this Sir Walter called out to his servant, "through!" The word, with oak tree and saw, were from that time emblazoned as his crest. *Sola nobilitis virtus*, is a Hamilton motto.

If at this end of the story we begin at the beginning we can lose ourselves in recounting glories of the past—the past of Hamilton records. Hamilton is the name of manors in Yorkshire, Hampshire and Leicestershire. Scotland, however, is the great stronghold of this historic family. Near Glasgow is Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton. A close connection exists with another historic family of Scotland, that of Douglas, and from quartering of the Arran arms we know the families were united by marriage—the lineage is that of the Earl of Arran."

Our branch of Hamiltons is entitled to use this Hamilton coat of arms quartered with the House of Arran, as James Hamilton, second son of Sir Thomas Hamilton, through whom the line descends, was second Earl of Arran. This same is shown elsewhere quartered again with the Douglas Arms, where the Douglas emblem, a human heart, is imperially crowned.

teen years of age, he married Elizabeth Black in Kentucky. His oldest child was born just before the father was eighteen years of age.

Some years before these four sons of John Hamilton left Pennsylvania, their father and Philip Buckner made a trip on horseback from the Shenandoah Valley into Kentucky. These two were the first white men to set foot on Bracken County soil. They came to look over Buckner's land grant of twenty-eight thousand acres on the south side of the Ohio River, and eleven thousand acres on the north side of the river. Bracken County records say Hamilton and Buckner were fast friends. Deed Book A, page 6, Bracken County Records, states that John Hamilton, Sr., came to Bracken County before 1797 in a wagon from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Although he was in Kentucky previous to this time, this must have been the time when he moved his family to Kentucky. This date, 1797, is given because it is the first date given in the records where he signed a deed.

After coming to Kentucky, both Buckner and Hamilton built cabins about six miles back from the Ohio River near the center of the land grant. The cabins were built about one mile east of the present site of Chatham, and northeast of Germantown, Mason County.

It was about 1806 when Edward Hamilton came to Bracken County to live. At one time there were between seven and eight hundred people by the name of Hamilton living in Bracken County, those of each generation marrying and usually rearing large families.

In migrating to Kentucky these Hamilton men selected the garden spot of Bracken County for their home, not that they were looking especially for good land, but rather because of the good springs of water and abundant game. They located about thirty miles from the Blue Lick Springs, whither they went each year during the slack season of farming for the purpose of making salt. They made the trip to and from Blue Licks on foot, where they would spend two weeks boiling down the water from the springs. At the end of that time each would have a small sack

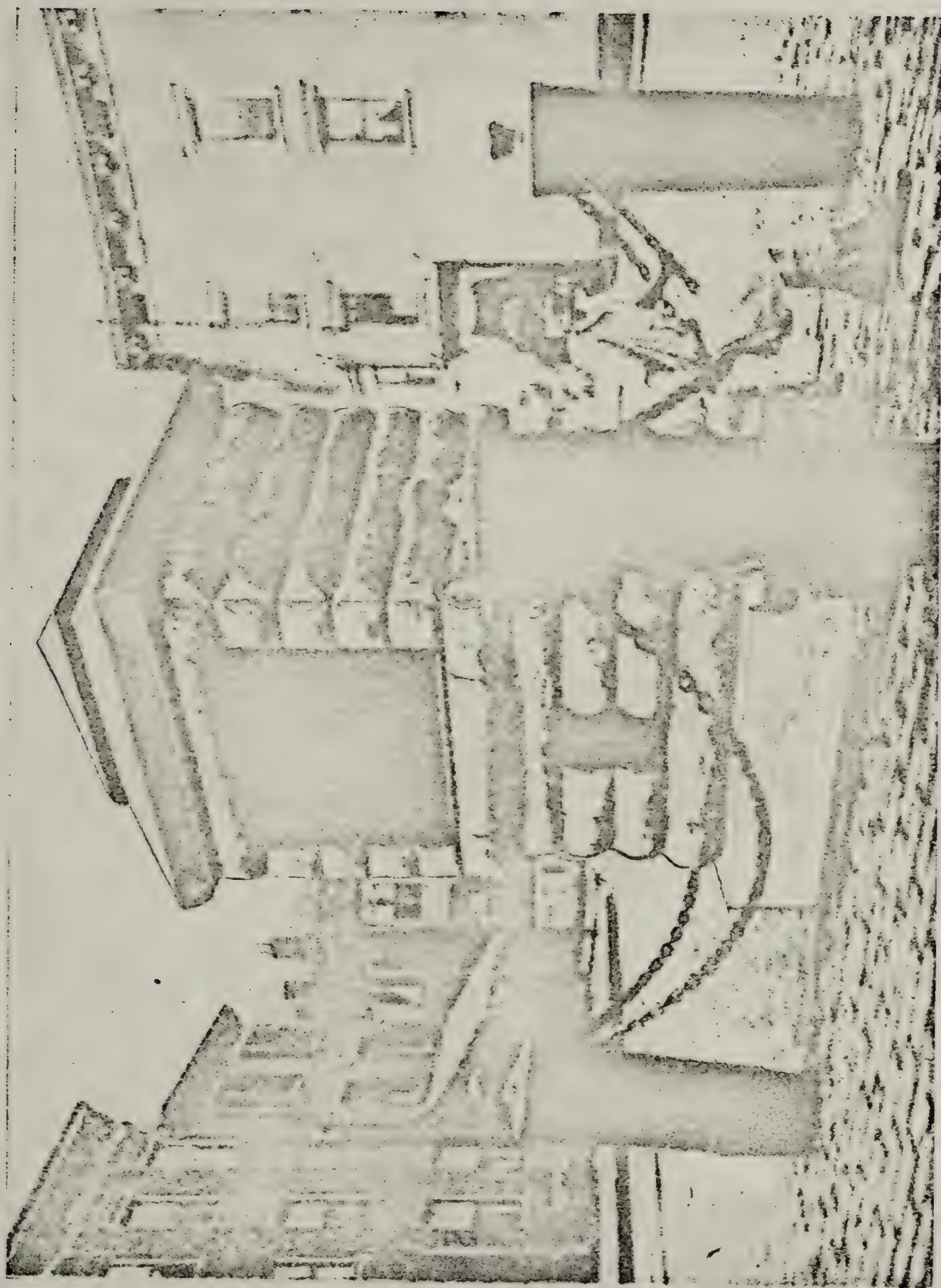
of salt to carry home on his shoulder, enough to supply the family for one year.

At the springs there were large iron kettles in which the water was boiled down into salt, these kettles were free for the use of any one needing them. Who it was originally supplied these kettles for public use I am unable to say, but any and all were to use them, "first come, first served."

These Hamilton brothers, born in Pennsylvania, sojourned in Ohio and finally settling in Kentucky were in every sense sturdy pioneers. Their first achievement after reaching Kentucky was to cut logs and build homes for their families. In their earlier days their families were supported largely by hunting. The skins of all animals killed were carefully preserved and tanned, making leather for moccasins, gloves, caps, hunting jackets, leggings, indeed were put to every imaginable use. The caps worn by the men were usually of coon skin, with the tail of the animal hanging from the back of the cap. Sometimes caps were made from the skins of other animals but the coon skin was most commonly used for that purpose. The white men learned from the Indians how to care for and tan animal skins. A hide to be made into leather was laid out flat with the fur side up, it was then covered with an inch thickness of ashes, the ashes were then moistened, after a time the hair would be eaten loose, could be easily rubbed off and the hide was ready for tanning.

Groundhog hide, properly tanned, made stronger leather strings and laces than the hide of any other animal, for this reason harness laces, shoe strings, and strings for any purpose, including those used to tie the iron wedges into the hominy pounder were made from groundhog hide. It was such strings the Indians used on their bows to shoot the arrows.

One of the instruments used in their homes that was characteristic of the early days was the "hominy block." These were made from an oak log about three feet in length. It was first sheltered from the weather for at least a year until it was thoroughly seasoned and became almost as hard as flint, then a hopper was made in the upper end by burning it out with hot coals, then scraping it



MONUMENT ON SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON

Cincinnati, Ohio

Inside the old fort was where the Hamilton brothers and their families lived when first coming to Ohio from Pennsylvania.

out. This process was repeated until a circular hole in the form of a basin was made large enough to pound a half of a bushel of corn into hominy. A seasoned hickory pounder was made about three feet long similar to the modern baseball bat minus the knob on the end. This was large at the base, with the top smoothed into a handle and was used as we use a potato masher. With this the corn was pounded into the desired coarseness for hominy. In later years when the men possessed iron wedges for splitting wood the lower end of this pounder was split and the sharp end of an iron wedge was inserted, it was then securely tied with leather strings made from groundhog hide and held securely in place so the wedge would not be further imbedded into the handle. The heavy flat end of the iron wedge was then the instrument used to crack the corn. This all sounds easy enough, but the cracking of this corn was a laborious job; many a person has suffered a severe backache as a result of such labor.

The primitive method for making corn meal was done in the same way. A sieve was made of leather stretched tightly over a hoop, the leather being first perforated full of tiny holes, usually made with an awl; through these holes the meal was sifted and then used for making hoe-cake. All meal too coarse to shake through the sieve was repounded until it was of necessary fineness to sift through.

Would it interest readers to learn what constituted a "hoe-cake?" Meal was mixed with water to the desired consistency of a thick batter, then seasoned with salt. A hoe was brought in and the long handle removed. The hoe was then greased with bear grease; on top of this grease the thick batter was spread evenly entirely over the outer surface of the hoe. The hoe with the batter on it was then placed before the fire, propping it up at a slant. As soon as the outside of the cake was done it was turned over and the other side was cooked in the same manner. When once a person was fond of this variety of bread none other ever tasted so rich and sweet, and best of all it was very healthful.

Johnnycake was made in this same fashion except it was baked

on a "Johnnycake board," a wooden slab an inch or more thick, made and kept for this special purpose.

The rendered fat of bear meat was used in cooking, as we of today use hog lard. Only the hind quarters of bear and deer were used for food as such game was so plentiful that only the more tender parts of the animal were eaten. If the pair of hind quarters of a deer were sold they brought twenty-five cents in silver money. Deer meat was much more plentiful than money.

As the forests were gradually felled and the land put under cultivation the water springs, which had been one of the alluring factors in inducing immigration to that section, slowly dried up until today there is not a spring to be found in some localities and only a few remain in all that vast region.

Our Hamilton ancestors and their companion pioneers looked upon the battle with the forest as never ending; they cleared the trees away ruthlessly and were very extravagant with all kinds of timber and very wasteful of fire-wood which they burned in the immense old fireplace. Many of the fireplaces were seven feet wide and five or more feet high, capable of devouring quantities of wood, burning huge logs of beautiful timber which no one man could lift, making a big blazing fire which was a charming sight. These pioneers little dreamed that before a century could pass the day would come when such acts of wastefulness would impoverish the countryside and would be sorely regretted by posterity. As recent as only fifty years ago wood was burned as brush, to clear the land, that today we do not see one stick as good. Only the very best timber was cut into rails and firewood—the rest was burned in bonfires as trash. Every farm had brush piles ready for burning which consisted of all but the best of the felled timber.

We should not forget the struggles of these ancestors whose hardships, through making homes in the virgin forests, never safe from prowling Indians and wild animals, whose industry, perseverance and bravery were traits that laid the foundation for our country as it is today. To them we owe much more honor than

we give, nor is the present generation, now living in ease and luxury, worthy of such a heritage.



HAMILTON CREST

HAMILTON

JOHN HAMILTON, Sr., and his brother whose name is supposed to have been William, came from northern Ireland and landed at Baltimore about 1763 or 1764. John m. Elizabeth whom he met on shipboard.

c. John Jr., b. Nov. 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

The family moved thence into Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where the son John at thirteen years of age enlisted in the Revolutionary War. The father was already an army sergeant.

The children of Sergeant John Hamilton were:

1. John, b. Nov. 1, 1765, Baltimore County, Maryland.
2. Edward, b. 176-.
3. Samuel, b. 1774.
4. David, b. —.
5. Sarae.
6. Elizabeth.

The order of the births of these children is unknown. Order here given is the same as given in the will written in 1802. The names of the girls are mentioned last as was the custom at that time, but the length of time between the ages of Edward and Samuel suggests there were births between them. As in many other records there may have been unrecorded deaths among their children.

JOHN, b. Nov. 1, 1765, d. July 11, 1849; m. Deborah Perkins, June 30, 1788.

- c. 1. Elizabeth, b. August 16, 1790.
- 2. William, b. March 16, 1792.
- 3. John, b. August 25, 1794.
- 4. Polly, b. March 6, 1798.
- 5. Jean, b. October 6, 1799.
- 6. Samuel, b. October 15, 1801.
- 7. Joel, b. July 20, 1805.

EDWARD, second son of Sergeant John Hamilton, was b. in Pennsylvania 176-; m. 1st wife, Elizabeth; m. 2nd wife, Mary Hutchison.

Children by first marriage:

- 1. John Cornelius, b. January 5, 1794, d. October 4, 1874; m. December 19, 1811, Elizabeth Black, b. March, 1793, d. November 10, 1882.

JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON, oldest child of Edward Hamilton, b. Jan. 5, 1794, d. Oct. 4, 1874, m. Dec. 1811, Elizabeth Black, b. March, 1793, d. Nov. 10, 1882. He lacked one month of being seventeen years of age. His wife was not quite nineteen at the time of their marriage. Their oldest child, John Buckner, was born before the father was eighteen years of age. They entered land one and one-half miles south of Brooksville, Bracken County, Kentucky. Brooksville is now the countyseat but at that time there were only crossroads, called Brooks Crossroads where a man named Brooks had his home. On this farm "Johnny C," as he was commonly called, built a cabin to which at different times additions were made until it became quite commodious. He lived here until the time of his death, at which time he owned nearly five



HAMILTON.

ARMS QUARTERED WITH ARRAN AND DOUGLAS

hundred acres of land. In religious faith they were formerly members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, but as there was no Presbyterian Church near, he and his wife united with the Methodist Church, of which one son, John Buckner, later became a minister.

To this union were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

1. John Buckner, b. Oct. 9, 1812, d. Sept. 22, 1895.
2. Thornton, b. Nov. 16, 1813, d. Oct. 17, 1863; m. Amanda Adams.
3. Mary (Polly) b. March 24, 1815, d. July 7 1887; 2nd wife of Darius Williams.
4. William Riley, b. July 23, 1817, d. Feb. 22, 1886; m. Frances Elizabeth King.
5. Ahab A., b. Feb. 26, 1819, d. April 29, 1906; never married.
6. George Washington, b. Oct. 26, 1820, d. Jan. 5, 1865; m. Betty Haviland.
7. Elizabeth (Betty) b. Dec. 4, 1822, d. November 10, 1882; m. John Weaver.
8. Martha A., b. Oct. 1, 1824, d. March 30, 1854; 1st wife of Darius Williams.
9. Minerva, b. May 13, 1826; m. John Reed.
10. Rachel, b. July 12, 1828, d. Sept. 15, 1865; m. William Williams.
11. Oliver Theodore I, b. Aug. 20, 1832, d. Dec. 19, 1913; m. Sarah Jane Ginn.

MARTHA A. HAMILTON, b. Oct. 1, 1824, d. March 30, 1854; m. Darius Williams; after her death Williams m. 2nd, Mary (Polly) Hamilton, b. March 24, 1815, d. July 7, 1887.

Children by first marriage:

1. Ermina Grace, b. July 27, 1847, d. —; m. Samuel Whisner.
- c. 1. Grace.
2. Pearl.
3. Mae.
4. Laura.
5. Silas.

2. John Thomas, b. April 12, 1849, d. March 15, 1918; m. Laura Hamilton; no children.
3. Ora Ellen, b. March 28, 1852, d. March 11, 1923; m. Oct. 30, 1876, Benjamin Metcalf, b. —, d. Feb. 1, 1912.
 - c. 1. Katie Ben, b. Nov. 11, 1877, d. Sept. 6, 1878.
 2. Mattie Harbeson, b. Jan. 2, 1879; m. Feb. 27, 1902, George Bradford Kinney.
 - c. 1. Alma Loraine, b. Dec. 10, 1902.
 2. Audrey, b. March 15, 1904.
3. Jessie May, b. Sept. 15, 1880.
4. William Corlis, b. May 22, 1882; m. April 15, 1908, Alma Thomas.
 - c. 1. Louise Fennell, b. March 3, 1913.
5. George Poage, b. Feb. 4, 1885; m. March 30, 1907, Kemper Hancock.
 - c. 1. Helen Katherine, b. 1917.
6. Herbert Harrison, b. May 23, 1887; m. May 15, 1913, May McClauhan.
 - c. 1. Herbert McClauhan, b. May 24, 1914.
 2. William Allen, b. Feb. 23, 1921.
7. John Williams b. April 23, 1890; m. Dec. 25, 1918, Zora Margaret Hanson.
 - c. 1. John Williams, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1920.

The youngest child, Oliver Theodore I, our paternal ancestor, married Sarah Jane Ginn, Dec. 31, 1860. On the following day, which was the coldest New Year's Day Kentucky has ever known, his brother, George Washington, married Bettie Haveland.

Oliver Theodore Hamilton I and his wife, Sarah Jane Ginn, had three children, Lucius Oliver I, Beulah and Essie May.

Lucius Oliver Hamilton I; son of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, son of John Cornelius Hamilton, son of Edward Hamilton, who was the second son of Sergeant John Hamilton of the Revolutionary War, who died in 1810.

1. Lucius Oliver I, b. Jan. 29, 1862; m. Frances Frazee, b. July 12, 1866.
 - c. 1. Francis Frazee, b. Feb. 21, 1891; m. 1st Lera Ruth Crane, Sept. 15, 1916, d. Oct. 18, 1918; m. 2nd,



ELIZABETH BLACK HAMILTON
Wife of John Cornelius Hamilton

- Catharyn Miller, July 22, 1920, b. May 11, 1903.
 c. 1. Jack Miller, b. Dec. 16, 1921.
 2. Francis Frazee, Jr., b. Aug. 9, 1923.
2. Oliver Theodore II, b. April 9, 1894; m. Miriam Wilson, May 21, 1921, b. July 27, 1895.
 c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 21, 1923.
 2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924.
 3. Miriam, b. Aug. 27, 1928.
3. Lucius Vachel, b. May 25, 1897; m. Harriett Shute, Oct. 18, 1919, b. Feb. 14, 1899.
 b. Feb. 14, 1899.
 c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920.
 2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925.
2. Beulah, b. June 6, 1866; m. Lewis Anderson Frazee.
 c. 1. Samuel Oliver, b. June 27, 1889, d. Sept. 12, 1889.
 2. Paul Anderson, b. June 15, 1891, d. April 17, 1909.
 3. Essie May, b. May 6, 1894; m. Jo Charles Johnston, b. July 29, 1886.
 c. 1. Lewis Anderson, b. Oct. 11, 1921.
 2. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1924.
 3. Sarah Josephine, b. July 25, 1926.
3. Essie May, b. Nov. 1, 1876; Bracken County, Kentucky; m. Aug. 26, 1897, Benjamin Franklin Croxton, b. Oct. 7, 1877, Paris, Kentucky.
 c. 1. Chester Hamilton, b. Chicago, Feb. 2, 1902; m. June 27, 1925, Ruth Jetter, California.
 c. 1. Charlotte Essie, b. Jan. 12, 1926.
2. John Crosser, b. April 27, 1903, Chicago, Illinois; m. Aug. 15, 1925, Fay Williams, El Paso, Texas.
 c. 1. Robert Franklin, b. Jan. 14, 1927.
3. Franklin, b. Wehaugan, New York, Feb. 9, 1905.
4. Lucius Oliver, b. Mt. Vernon, New York, Feb. 14, 1908.

SAMUEL, third son of Sergeant John Hamilton, b. in Pennsylvania, 1774, d. in Bracken County, Kentucky, 1832; m. Dilly Donovan, from Havre de Grace, Maryland, b. 1779, d. 1845.

- c. 1. Matilda, m. Joseph Gregg.



JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON HOME
Bracken County, Kentucky
Built 1810

2. Melvina, m. John M. Gregg.
3. Vincent, b. March 12, 1799, d. 1879; m. Elizabeth Gregg.
4. Julia, second wife of John M. Gregg.
5. Theodore, first mayor of Augusta, Kentucky; married twice; son by first wife, Courtney; son of second wife, Darwin, of St. Louis, Missouri, now in Florida.
6. Patrick Henry (Dr.); m. twice, lived in Mississippi, daughter Lulu, d.; m. Miss Taylor, teacher of Augusta, Kentucky, had a large family.
7. Oscar, b. 1817, d. 1853; m. Catharine Power.
8. Lemuel, never married.
9. Minerva, m. Capt. Samuel Keene.
10. John O., m. Oct. 20, 1817, Hannah Gregg, b. May 8, 1795, d. Dec. 20, 1836.
 - c. 1. Amanda, m. 1st Mr. Roberts; 2nd, George Humlong.
 2. Sallie, m. Rev. Tiller.
 3. Molly, m. George Garvey.
 4. John O., Jr. (Dr.), m. —.

DAVID, fourth son of Sergeant John Hamilton.

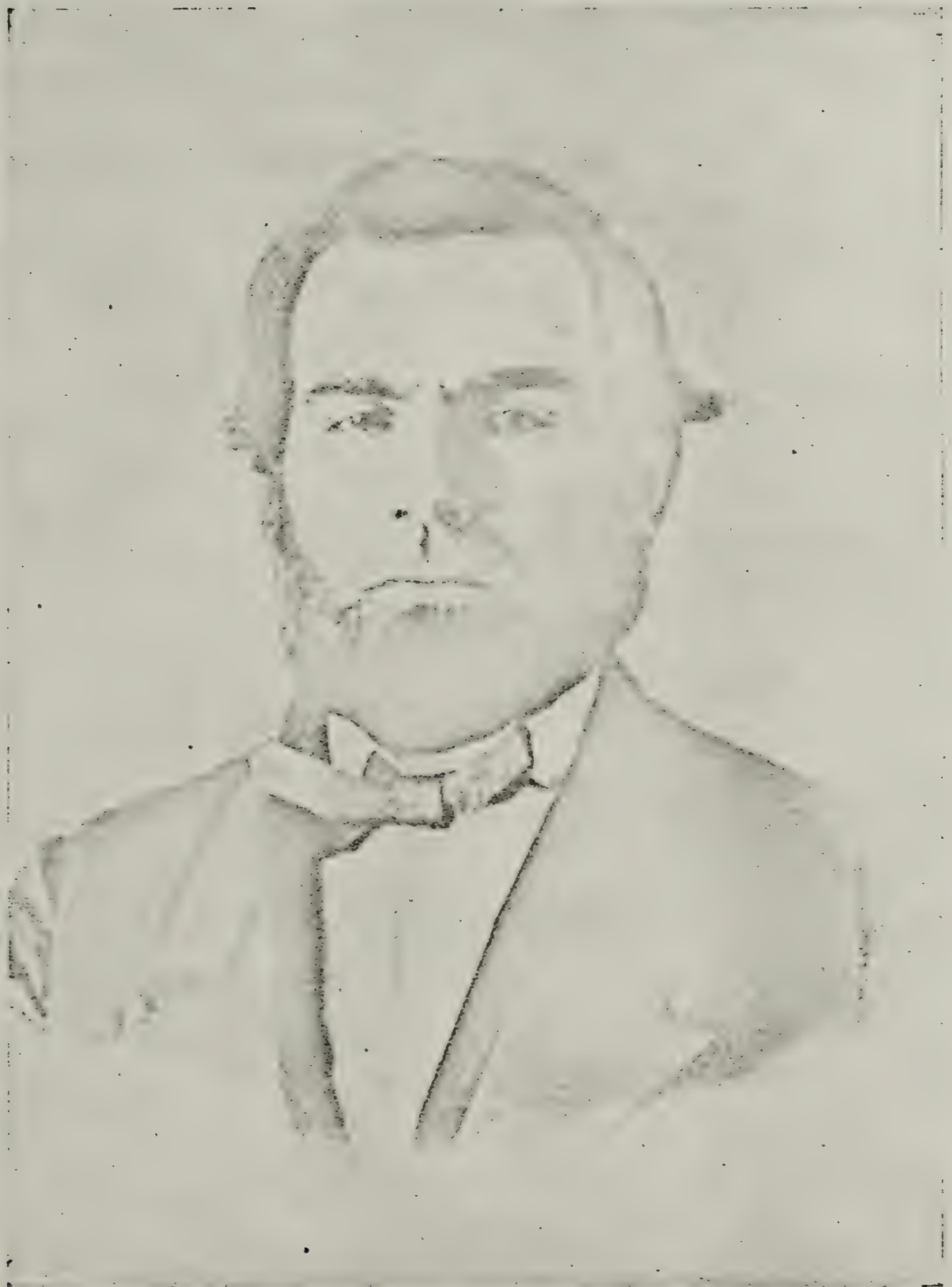
SARAE and ELIZABETH were daughters of Sergeant John Hamilton.

SAMUEL ("Tow-head"), second son of Edward Hamilton and his first wife, Elizabeth, was b. Dec. 17, 1795, d. July 2, 1865; m. Nellie Black, sister of Elizabeth, wife of John Cornelius.

- c. 1. Edward (Ned).
2. Samuel.
3. Cassius.
4. Riley.
5. Ahab.

Several daughters.

This is the Samuel born in the stockade at Fort Washington. Because of his very light colored hair he was nicknamed "Tow-head." He was in the War of 1812, and as a soldier went shoeless and hatless during his entire service. He was in the battle of Toledo under Richard M. Johnson. The two noted Indians, Tecumseh and his twin brother, "The Prophet," were in this bat-



OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON I
1832-1913

Bracken County, Kentucky



SARAH JANE GINN HAMILTON
Wife of Oliver Theodore Hamilton. I

tle. He was in Poages Regiment, organized August 13, 1813, for the Themes Campaign and was in the battle near Detroit where Tecumseh was killed.

RACHEL, daughter of Edward Hamilton; m. Mr. Maines.

WILLIAM (third son of Edward Hamilton and his first wife, Elizabeth); m. Clemency Molton, 1819.

c. 1. Mariah, b. 1820, d. 1915; m. Hamilton Maines.

2. Emma, b. 1822, d. 1915; m. Charles Adams.

3. George, b. 1824, d. Aug. 15, 1893; m. Deborah Owens, Feb. 22, 1850.

c. 1. Margaret, b. Dec. 7, —; m. James D. Farris.

2. William Hanson, b. Sept. 15, 1852; m. Tennessee Baldwin.

3. Laura, b. June 10, 1854, d. July 18, 1917; m. John Tom Williams, d. March 15, 1918.

4. Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1855, never married.

5. James Buckner, b. Nov. 29, 1857; m. Adeline Baldwin.

6. Edward S., b. Sept. 29, 1859; m. 1st, Nancy Ken-
non.

c. 1. Eula.

m. 2nd, Elizabeth Doggett.

c. 1. George.

2. Margaret.

3. Lewis.

7. Emma, b. Nov. 11, 1861; m. George Parsons.

8. Teressa, b. Nov., 1863; never married.

9. John Lewie, b. May 3, 1867; m. 1st, Elizabeth
Logan.

c. 1. Lura May.

m. 2nd, Lucretia Doggett.

c. 1. Albert Edward.

2. Margara Lois.

4. Nancy, b. 1826, d. 1912; m. Alexander Munson.

5. William, b. 1828; never married.

6. Rachel, b. 1830, d. 1915; m. Louis Glascock.

7. Samuel, b. 1832, d. 1917; m. Sallie Nesbit.

VINCENT HAMILTON, son of Samuel Hamilton and Dilly Donovan, b. March 12, 1799, d. 1879; m. Elizabeth Gregg, b. April 11, 1804.

- c. 1. Minerva, m. John Mannen.
- 2. Matilda, b. May 24, 1824, d. April 7, 1895; m. John G. Fee.
- 3. Mary, m. Lewis Elliott.
- 4. Laura Pace, b. Feb. 24, 1832, d. Feb. 29, 1908; m. Lewis Griffith.
- 5. Edwin Stanton, died in young manhood.

OSCAR HAMILTON, b. 1817, d. 1853, fourth son of Samuel Hamilton and his wife, Dilly Donovan, m. 1843.

- c. 1. Theodore Samuel, m. Eliza Reynolds, 1870.
 - c. 1. Ada, b. —, d. 1922; m. William M. Clark.
 - c. 1. Carter.
 - 2. William.
 - 3. Frances.
 - 4. Jane.
 - 2. Margarite, m. Charles Doerman.
- 2. Robert Power, b. 1848, d. 1928; m. 1870, Carrie May Blades, b. 1850.
 - c. 1. May, b. 1871; m. 1900, Mark P. Helm, b. 1870.
 - c. 1. Elizabeth, b. 1902; m. John Cox, 1925.
 - 2. Birdie, b. 1873; m. Maurice Hook, 1910.
 - c. 1. Nancy.
 - 3. Lily, b. 1876; m. George S. Weimer, 1898.
 - c. 1. Katherine.
 - 2. George.
 - 3. Helen, m. Ropha Jordon.
 - 4. Lucy, b. 1875; m. Don Smith.
 - 5. Henry Blades, deceased.
 - 6. Robert Power, Jr.; m. 1910, Alma Keller.
 - c. 1. Margaret.

FROM KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JOHN HAMILTON

"Report of Secretary of War, 1835," Page 75.

"John Hamilton, Jr. private, Penn. line, aged 69 pensioned under Act of 1832—living in Bracken County, Kentucky."

Old tax books Bracken Co. Ky.—Beginning with 1799-1838 John Hamilton, Sr. was a taxpayer. In 1700 he owned 160 acres of land on Locust Creek. In 1838 he paid taxes on 537 acres of land, had 9 slaves, and 10 horses.

March 1828 deed between Herod Hamilton and his wife Maria to John C. Hamilton. \$18.00

Deed Book A. Page 6, Bracken Co. Ky. Records.

Aug. 7, 1797 deed from

Philipp Buckner and Tabie, his wife

to John Hamilton Sr. for 72 acres of land on Bracken and Locust Creeks—for sum 220 lbs. good and lawful money.

his mark, and her mark.

Neither could write their names.

Page 141

In year 1803 John Hamilton Sr. and wife Elizabeth deeded 60 acres of land, sum of 60£ 15 s.

On Bracken and Turtle Creeks, Bracken Co. Ky.

his mark.

her mark.

Sold in 1815 to John Black for \$105.00.

Edward Hamilton and wife Elizabeth to their son John C. (Cornelius) Hamilton—Deed in 1816 Headwaters on Locust Willow Creeks, Bracken Co. Ky. 75 acres for \$20.00.

This is the old homestead one and one-half miles from Brooksville on the Powersville pike.

From *Pennsylvania in the Revolution* by Luin. pg. 549.

"Sergeant John Hamilton died in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 1, 1818, age 63." This Sergeant John Hamilton must not be confused with Sergeant John Hamilton of Bracken County, Kentucky, who died in 1810.

From *Revolutionary Records of Maryland*, by Brumfaugh pg.

24, "—— a certain John Hamilton took the oath of fidel-

ity and support, March 5, 1778." We infer he was an immigrant. [F. H.]

Pg. 32—"John Hamilton and Sarah Hamilton are given in the census of 1776." Perhaps the same as the above who two years later made oath of allegiance. [F. H.]

JOHN HAMILTON

Revolutionary Soldier Sergeant; b. 174-, d. 1810.

Will written 1802.

The following paragraph was copied Nov. 11, 1927, from the records in the War Department at Washington, D. C., by General Lutz Wahl for United States Senator James Eli Watson, of Indiana.

"The records show that one John Hamilton served as sergeant in Captain Isaac Seeley's Company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 177- for the war. (Refer to A. G. 201)."

(Signed)

LUTZ WAHL, Major General.

The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1927.

Honorable James E. Watson,
United States Senate.

My dear Senator Watson:

I have your letter of November 9, in which you request the Revolutionary War record of John Hamilton, said to have served as a Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company's 5th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The records show that one John Hamilton served as a Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 17—, for the war. No further record of him has been found.

Very respectfully,

LUTZ WAHL, Major General.

The Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1928.

Mrs. Lucius O. Hamilton,
2011 N. Alabama St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Madam:

I advise you from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim W. 1759, it appears that John Hamilton was born November 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

While residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, he enlisted "about three years before the surrender of Cornwallis" and served at various times as a private with the Pennsylvania Troops, under Captains George Enslow, McIntire, Paxton, McDaniel, and Colonels Martin and Boyd. He was out to protect and guard the frontier settlements, was in several scouting parties, and in an engagement with the Indians at Frankstown, served in all sixteen months, no dates of service stated.

He was allowed pension on his application executed October 21, 1833, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky. He died July 11, 1849.

The soldier married June 30, 1788, in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania, Deborah Perkins.

She was allowed pension on her application executed December 22, 1849, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky, aged eighty-seven years.

Their children:

Elizabeth, born August 16, 1790.

William, born March 16, 1792.

John, born August 25, 1794.

Polly, born March 6, 1798.

Jean, born October 6, 1799.

Samuel, born October 15, 1801.

Joel, born September 14, 1803.

Armstrong, born July 20, 1805.

Respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT,

Commissioner.

(She must have been three years older than her husband. Cornwallis surrendered Oct, 19, 1781, making the year 1778 the year John Hamilton, Jr., volunteered for service which bears out the statement that he volunteered when only thirteen years of age.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
FREDERIC A. GODCHARLES, DIRECTOR
HARRISBURG

Division of Archives and History.

HIRAM H. SHENK, Archivist.

JESSICA C. FERGUSON, Genealogist.

November 15, 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that the name of JOHN HAMILTON appears on Report of the Secretary of War, Senate Documents, Pension Roll, 1st Sess. 23d Cong., from Bracken County, Kentucky:

"JOHN HAMILTON, Private, Annual Allowance of \$53.33; Received \$159.99; Pennsylvania Line; Placed on the Pension Roll January 8, 1834; Commencement of Pension March 4, 1831; Age 69."

See page 75, Report of the Secretary of War, Senate Document 514, Act of Congress June 7, 1832, Kentucky Pension Roll.

H. H. SHENK, Archivist.

In testimony Whereof

I hereby Affix the

(Seal)

Seal of this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PENSION BUREAU

Washington, D. C., October 6, 1927.

I, WINFIELD SCOTT, Commissioner of Pensions, hereby certify that the attached ten pages are true photostatic copies of the original thereof, on file in the Pension Bureau, in the Revolutionary War claims for pension of John Hamilton, Pennsylvania Troops, and his widow, Deborah Hamilton, Widow File No. 1759.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Pension Bureau to be affixed, the day and year above written.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commissioner of Pensions.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

On the 21st day of October, 1833, personally appeared in open court before the justice of the county, county now sitting in and for the county aforesaid, John Hamilton, a resident of said county, age sixty-eight years next November, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of congress passed June the 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer militia man, under the following named officers and served as herein after stated. He entered the services of the United States as a volunteer militia man in the county of Bedford and state of Pennsylvania to protect and guard the frontier settlements against the invasion of the Indians early in the spring of the year, about

three years before the surrender of Cornwallis, and continued to serve at least four months during that year under the command of George Enslow and William Boyd, what rank they or either of them then held as officers he does not recollect. They commanded alternately during that period of service and in the summer season, Hannahstown was taken by the Indians, he ranged or scouted with the company to which he belonged near a place called the Painted Post and on the waters of Deerfield Creek and in the neighboring county. The next spring following and the early part thereof, he again volunteered in the like service aforesaid in said county of Bedford for an indefinite period and continued to serve for two years next following. The first three months of the said two years he was commanded by said George Enslow who then acted as Captain, said Boyd then acted and commanded as Lieutenant, Col. Martin (his given name not recollected) commanded as Colonel the company were stationed at the house of said Martin in said county of Bedford the first summer from whence he was frequently sent out with scouting parties; during the summer, George Peck and family thirteen in number were killed by Indians in said county, the company was for a short time commanded by one McIntire whose given name or whether a commissioned officer, not recollected, the company was next commanded by Captain Paxton, whose given name is not recollected. After Captain Paxton, Capt. Enslow again resumed the command as captain of the company, who was succeeded by Capt. McDaniel, (given name not recollected) Charles Dugan, Lieutenant, the above named Boyd commanded as Colonel and one Dunlap as Major. He was in the battle fought at Frankstown in said county of Bedford at the gap of the Allegheny mountains where we were defeated by the Indians, at which time and in said battle, said McDaniel and Dugan were taken prisoners, and Col. Boyd and Maj. Dunlap were slain. He knows of no person now living whose testimony he can procure of his service as above stated. He knows John King of Bracken County aforesaid who served in the same company with this affiant for part of the term of service by him. This affiant towit for the period of sixty days.

He has no documentary evidence of his service. Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton who reside in said county of Bracken to whom he is known, and who are his neighbors, he expects will testify as to his character for truth and veracity, the neighborhood belief of his having served in the Revolutionary War and their belief on the subject, neither of whom is a clergyman, that there is no clergyman in the immediate neighborhood of this affient, nor does he know of any whose testimony he can procure, who knows the neighborhood belief of his having served in the Revolutionary War. The following questions were propounded by the Court and the answers thereto annexed given by the affient, towit: First, when and in what year were you born? Answer, I was born in Baltimore County in the state of Maryland on the 1st day of November, 1765, as informed by my parents. Second, have you any record of your age and if so where is it? Answer: I have no record of my age. Third, where were you living when called into service, where have you lived since the Revolutionary War, and where do you live now? Answer, I lived when called into service, in Bedford County, state of Pennsylvania, since the Revolutionary War I lived part of the time in said county of Bedford, part in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, part in Marion County and part in Bracken County, state of Kentucky, and in the latter county now live. Fourth, how were you called into service, were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom? Answer, I entered the service and served altogether as a volunteer, never was drafted or served as a substitute. Fifth, State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served, such Continental and Militia Regiments as you recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer: The general circumstances attending my service, as far as recollected, are as above stated, the names of officers under whom I served, as far as recollected, were as above given. I have no recollection of any of the regular officers unless said Boyd and Dunlap were. Do not recollect any of the regiments. Sixth, did you receive a discharge from the service and if so, by whom was

it given? Answer, to the best of my recollection, I never received any written discharge. If I did, I have lost it. Seventh, state the names of the persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood, and who can certify as to your character for veracity, and their belief of your services as a soldier of the Revolution. Answer, the above named John King, Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN HAMILTON.

We, Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton, residing in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John Hamilton who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be sixty-eight years of age next November, that he is reputed and believed, in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

HUDSON H. RICE,

SAMUEL P. HAMILTON.

John King of lawful age, being duly sworn in open court, deposes and saith he is now seventy-two years old, that he now resides in Bracken County, Kentucky, and is well acquainted with John Hamilton who has made, sworn to, and subscribed the above declaration, that he the affiant served with said John Hamilton in the Revolutionary War as a volunteer and in the same company for a part of the term of service mentioned in said Hamilton declaration to wit sixty days—that when he this affiant entered the services he found said Hamilton then engaged in the service and when this affiant was discharged from, and quit said service, he left said Hamilton still engaged therein.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN KING.

And the said Court do certify hereby declare their opinion, after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he states, and the Court further certifies that it appears to them that Hutson Rice and Samuel Hamilton who has signed the preceeding certificate and John King who has signed the foregoing affidavit are residents of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky and are credible persons and that their statements are entitled to credit.

JOHN BURHILL, Presiding Justice.

I, John Payne, Clerk of the County Court, in and for the County of Bracken in the State of Kentucky do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of said Court in the matter of the application of John Hamilton for a pension. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this 22nd day of October 1833.

JOHN PAYNE, Clk.

(Seal)

By N. R. REEDER, D. C.

State of Kentucky, Bracken County, towit:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, acting in and for said County of Bracken, the within named John Hamilton, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that by reason of old age and consequent lapse of memory, together with the lapse of time, and the multifarious terms of duty which he served during the Revolutionary War, he cannot positively swear as to the precise length of time he was engaged in actual service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than four months, first named, and as named in this his written declaration, and also within the two years within stated, he was in actual service at least twelve months, having within said two years engaged early in the spring of each year in actual service and continued in said actual service until the winter set in, all his services were as a volunteer and as a private, amounting in the whole to one year and four months, and for such service I claim a pension.
John Hamilton.

Sworn to and subscribed this 16th day of Dec. 1833.

DANIEL COLEMAN, P. B. C.

State of Kentucky, Bracken County, towit,

I, John Payne, Clerk of the County Court of said County, do certify that Daniel Coleman, who has subscribed the above affidavit, is now and was at the time of subscribing and certifying the same a Justice of the Peace in and for said county duly commissioned and sworn, and that full faith and merit is due to all his official acts as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set hand and affixed my official seal this 17th day of December 1833.

JOHN PAYNE.

27-889

John Hamilton's
Declaration for
Pension

Oct. 1833

25419

KENTUCKY

John Hamilton of Bracken in the State of Kentucky who was a private in the company commanded by Captain Enslow of the regiment commanded by Col. Martin in the Pennsylvania line for 1 year and four months.

Inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky at the rate of 53 Dollars 33 Cents per annum to commence on the 4th day of March, 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued the 8th day of January 1834 and Martin Marshall Augusta.

Arrears to the 4th of Sept.	\$133.33
Semi-annl. allowance ending March 4th	26.67
	<hr/>
	\$160.00

Revolutionary Claim,
Act June 7, 1832.

Recorded by Dan Boyd, Clerk,
Book E, Vol. 7, Page 21.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

On this 22nd day of December, 1849, personally appeared before me, John Schoolfield, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths, Deborah Hamilton, a resident of said county aged Eighty-seven years, who being first duly sworn according to law makes the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of the 2nd of February 1848.

This declarant states that she is the lawful widow of John Hamilton deceased late of said county a revolutionary pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$53 33/100 per annum, and who died on the eleventh (11th) day of July last past (1849).

This declarant further states that her maiden name was Deborah Perkins, that she was married to the aforesaid John Hamilton on the 30th day of June in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-eight in Shurman's Valley, County of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, by a Methodist minister named Linn, and that she had five children born to the said John Hamilton, as the fruits of said marriage, prior to the year 1800, whose names are Elizabeth, William, John, Polly and Jean Hamilton: that the record hereunto annexed is her said husband's original family record and gives a true and correct account of the time of the births of their children that the entries therein made are in the hand writing of her said

husband, and were recorded at the time of the respective births of their children, whose names are thereon written, and that said record since it was made has remained in the possession of herself and husband.

This declarant further states that from the time of her aforesaid marriage up to the period of the death of the said John Hamilton she lived with him in lawful wedlock as his wife, and that she has not again married, but remains a widow.

And further saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me on the day and
year first above written.

her
Deborah X Hamilton
mark

JOHN SCHOOLFIELD, J. P.

I hereby certify, from old age and bodily infirmities the above named Deborah Hamilton is unable to appear in Open Court and make her declaration, and further certify that it was satisfactorily proven before me this 22nd day of December, 1849, that John Hamilton deceased the husband of the above named Deborah, a revolutionary pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$53 33/100 per annum, died, on the eleventh (11th) day of July in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine (1849) and this his aforesaid widow has not again intermarried.

JOHN SCHOOLFIELD, J. P.

Elizabeth Hamilton was born the 16 Day of August 1790.

William Hamilton was born the 16 Day of March 1792.

John Hamilton was born the 25th Day of August 1794.

Polly Hamilton was born the 6th Day of March 1798.

Jean Hamilton was born the 6th Day of October 1799.

Samuel Hamilton was born the 15th Day of October 1801.

Joel Hamilton was born the 14th Day of September 1803.

State of Kentucky,
County of Bracken, SS:

I, John Payne, Clerk of said county do hereby certify that John Schoolfield Esquire is now and was at the time of the date of the foregoing declaration a Justice of the Peace duly commissioned and qualified to administer oaths in and for the county aforesaid, to all whose official acts as such full faith may and ought to be had.

And that his signature above written is genuine.

(Seal)

In testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and official
seal this 22nd day of December,
1849.

JOHN PAYNE.

544

KENTUCKY

Deborah Hamilton

widow of John Hamilton who served in the
Revolutionary war, as a Private.

Penn. Mil.

Inscribed on the Roll at the rate of 53 Dollars
33 cents per annum, to commence on the 11th
day of July, 1849.

Certificate of Pension issued the 17th day of
April 1850 and sent to

Morris Owen,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Recorded on Roll of Pensioners under act
July 29, 1848, Page 171, Vol. 1. Book A.

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, Aug. 7, 1797.

Deed Book "A," Page 6—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

John Hamilton, Sr.

This Indenture made the Seventh of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven, Between Philip Buckner of Bracken County and State of Kentucky and Tabie, his wife, of the one part and John Hamilton, Sr. of the County and State aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, good and lawful money of the aforesaid State well and truly paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have granted, bargained and sold and by these presents grant, bargain and sell unto the said, John Hamilton, Sr. his heirs and assigns a certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in County and State aforesaid on the waters of Bracken and Locust:

Beginning at a red elm and Locust and white walnut, being a corner of William Carter's land, thence South 45 degrees, West 201 perches to a large ash and hickory, thence south 45 degrees, East 174 perches and $7/10$ of a perch to a stake, thence North 45 degrees, East 201 perches to another stake, thence North 45 degrees, West 174 perches to the first mentioned place of beginning.
Containing 220 acres.

With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the ———, remainder and remainders and profits of said premises and every part and parcel thereof and all rights, title claim and demand whatsoever of them, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the said premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto the said John Hamilton, Sr., his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said John Hamilton, Sr., his heirs and assigns forever and the said Philip Buckner and Tabie

his wife, for themselves and their heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)

TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

John Fee

John Blanchard

Nathaniel Patterson

At a Court of Quarter ——— held for Bracken County, the Seventh day of August, 1797.

This Indenture of Bargain and Sale from Philip Buckner and wife to John Hamilton, Sr., was acknowledged by the said Philip Buckner, a party thereto and ordered to be recorded.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, Aug. 10, 1802.

Will Book "A," Page 202.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN HAMILTON

In the Name of God Amen.

I, John Hamilton, Sr. of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, am in perfect health in body and in perfect mind and memory thanks be to God. But knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, I do make, ordain this my last will and testimony, that is to say principally and first, after paying my debts, I will to my beloved wife, Elizabeth, all my lands and personal estate during her life and at her death I will, after making a deed to my son, John, for sixty acres adjoining William Carter's line, the balance being 160 acres to be equally divided in value between my son, John and my son, Edward and my son, Samuel and my son, David, my son, Edward, is to take his part where Jesse Fields and Samuel Woods now lives, my son, Samuel is to take his part adjoining his lands. my son, John, is to take

his part between Edward's and Samuel's parts to have and to hold the said lands for ever and I will that my personal estate is to be equally divided between my son, John and my son, Edward and my son, Samuel and my son David and my daughter, Sarah and my daughter, Eliza ——— of this my last will and testament.

Whereof I set my hand affixed my seal this 10th. day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two.

his
JOHN X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

——— Colglazer

Adam McFerran

his
Jesse X Fields
mark

Bracken County,
June Court, 1810

This instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hamilton, deceased, was produced in Court and with the consent of the children and heirs of said decedent, personally given is ordered to be recorded.

Attest: JOHN PAYNE, Clerk.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, April 11, 1803.

Deed Book "C," Page 260—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

Edward Hamilton

This Indenture made the Eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, between Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of the State of Kentucky and County of Bracken, of the one part and Edward Hamilton of the

same State and County of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds current money of this State to them in hand paid. Before the sealing and delivering of these presents the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered and do by these presents grant, bargain, sell and deliver unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever, one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County aforesaid on the waters of Locust creek, containing One Hundred and Twenty Two Acres and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the mouth of Morford fork of Louis Colglazer's corner, three sugar trees from then North 20 degrees east 240 poles to Black's line, two beech's, thence with said line south 83 degrees east 50 poles to a beech Mastin's corner, thence south 2 degrees east 176 poles to a beech and sugar tree, thence south $73\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 138 poles to the beginning.

Including all woods, ways, waters and improvements thereon, standing, growing and being and likewise all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of them, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the premises or any part thereof.

To have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever and the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for themselves and for their heirs and the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns will warrant and forever defend fee simple against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and date above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)

TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Attest:

Nath'l Patterson

Deck Morris

Robert Schoolfield

Bracken County, To-wit:

7th. August, 1803

This Deed of Bargain and Sale from Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife to Edward Hamilton was brought before me, acknowledged by the said Philip, a party thereto and agreeability to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky in such can made provided is Duly Recorded.

Attest: Jesse B. Thomas, C. B. C.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1813.

Deed Book "D," Page 415—To Deed

Philip Buckner & ux.

Edward Hamilton

This Indenture made this 13th day of November in the year of our Lord 1813 between Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky of the one part and Edward Hamilton of the same County and State of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold and delivered and do by these presence give, grant, bargain, sell and deliver unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Locust and Willow Creeks. containing One Hundred Fifty Eighth Acres and bounded as follows, to-wit:—

Beginning at Benjamin and William Taylor's corner a red oak and hickory, thence north 50 degrees west 80 poles, thence south 40 degrees west 100 poles to two

black gums and hickory, thence south 50 degrees east 74 poles to two white oaks by the state road, thence south 28 degrees east 128 poles to a white oak and poplar, thence north 45 degrees east 102 poles to two sugar trees and two poplars, thence south 50 degrees east 35 poles to a white oak, thence south 40 degrees east 50 poles to a black oak in Benjamin Taylor's line, thence north 50 degrees west 160 poles to said place of beginning.

Including all woods, ways, waters, water courses and improvements thereon standing growing and being likewise all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, of, in and to the premises or any part thereof to have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises unto the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns forever to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of him the said Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns and they, the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife for themselves and for their heirs and the aforesaid land and premises unto the said, Edward Hamilton, his heirs and assigns will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid in fee simple against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof they the said Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

PHILIP BUCKNER (Seal)

TABIE BUCKNER (Seal)

Bracken County, Sct.

13th November, 1813

This Indenture of Bargain and sale from Philip Buckner and Tabie, his wife to Edward Hamilton, was this day acknowledged before me by the said Philip and Tabie, she being examined privately and apart from her said husband, freely and voluntarily relinquished her right of dower to the within premises conveyed

without the threats or persuasions of said husband and desired the same to be recorded, which is duly done in my office.

Attest: ROB SMITH, D. C. B. C. Ct.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, March, 1816.

Deed Book "E," Page 374—To Deed

Edward Hamilton & ux.

John Hamilton

This Indenture made this First day of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen between Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, of the one part and John Hamilton (son of the said Edward) of County and State aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty dollars to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said John C. Hamilton, his heirs and ——— forever a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the County of Bracken and State aforesaid and on the waters of Locust Creek and Willow and bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a red oak and hickory, Ben and William Taylor's corner on the head of Locust Creek from thence north 50 degrees west 80 poles to two ash saplings thence south 40 degrees west 32 poles to poplar, ash and walnut sapling Samuel Hamilton H. W., thence with said Samuel's south 25 degrees and 30 minutes east 86 poles to a stone and two white oaks (dead), thence south 50 east 118 poles to hickory, white walnut and sugar tree, thence north 40 degrees east 68 poles hickory and elm in Ben Taylor's line and with the same north 50 degrees west 118 poles to the beginning, being laid off for and containing 75 acres of land.

Together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only benefit, use and behoof of him, the said John Hamilton, his heirs &c. forever and the said Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth, his wife, for themselves and their heirs do covenant and agree to and with the said John Hamilton, his heirs &c. to warrant and forever defend the aforesaid tract of land from all manner of persons whomsoever claiming or to claim by, through or under them.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

his
EDWARD X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Bracken County,

December 30th. 1816

This deed of Bargain and Sale from Edward Hamilton and Elizabeth to John C. Hamilton (son of said Edward) was acknowledged by said Edward in my office and ordered to be recorded, which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk B. C.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, April 23, 1826.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EDWARD HAMILTON

Will Book "C," Page 129.

In the Name of God Amen.

I, Edward Hamilton of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, am in a low state of health, but perfect in mind, memory and understanding, knowing it is appointed once for all men to die, I do make, constitute and confirm this my last will and testament.

1st. of all, after my funeral expenses and lawful debts are paid. I will my well beloved wife, Mary, one third part of all my real and personal estate, so long as she liveth.

Second, I will that my son, Herod, have the sum of One Hundred Dollars more to his share than any one of the rest of my hereafter mentioned children.

Thirdly, I will that the balance of my estate to be equally divided between my son, Samuel and my son, William, and my son Herod, and my daughter, Rachel Mains and my daughter, Esther Mains, as before stated, I will that after the One Hundred Dollars to my son, Herod, that an equal division be made with him, as well as the above named children, of all my real as well as personal estate, after the deduction of that sum of my widow's third as above stated.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this Twenty Third day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Six.

his
EDWARD X HAMILTON (Seal)
mark

Witness:

Isaac Day, Jr.

John Hamilton

Bracken County,
April 16th, 1827.

The last will and testament of Edward Hamilton, deceased, was this day proven in open Court by the oaths of Isaac Day, Jr. and John Hamilton, subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded, which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk.

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State
of Kentucky, May, 1828.

EDWARD HAMILTON—SETTLEMENT

Will Book "C," Page 191.

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Bracken County Court at their May Term, 1828, to settle with John Ham-

ilton, Administrator of Edward Hamilton, deceased, being first duly sworn have proceeded to examine the amount of assets in the said Administrator's hands and these the disbursements, viz:—

First, we find in the hands of John C. Hamilton, Administrator, the following items:

By cash that came to his hands.....	\$ 15.62½	
Do. Commonwealth's Paper	3.40	
The amount as per sale bill	560.65	
By cash received of John H. Rudd, Sheriff, in part of an ———— against Reuben Bartlett & others..	117.16	
Sharp & Larew's receipt for 26 bu. wheat; Straube & Whalen's receipt for 106 bu. wheat; Joseph Wright's order on William Jacobs.....	3.62½	
Total		\$679.86

Secondly, Disbursements

Cash paid Davis Brooks as per rect. marked A	\$ 2.00
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked C	36.00
Do. John Hamilton, as per rect. D...	5.00
Cash paid Silas Woodward as per rect. F	2.00
Cash paid John Payne as per rect. E...	7.66½
Cash paid B. S. Morris as per rect. G..	2.50
Cash paid William Ellis as per rect. marked H	3.65
Cash paid Abel T. Dean as per rect. marked I	2.50
*Cash paid A. Doniphan as per rect. marked J	29.50
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked K	129.01

*See pg. 513.

Do. Sheriff for Taxes as per rect. marked L	1.63
Cash paid Sheriff for Taxes as per rect. marked M.	2.87½
Cash paid John H. Rudd per fee bill marked N	2.66
Cash paid James C. Best as Appraiser marked O	2.00
Cash paid Beatty ——— per rect. marked P	2.50
Cash paid John Hamilton, Sr. as per rect. marked Q	3.06¼
Cash paid Enos Woodward as per fee bill marked R50
Cash paid Sol Carter, Appraiser, as per rect. marked S	2.00
Cash paid Abijah Florer for coffin as per rect. marked T	6.00
Cash paid Herod Hamilton as per two rects. marked U & V, one for \$63.93¾ and the other for \$36.06¼, in all	100.00
This \$100.00 is a specific legacy de- vised by the last will and testament of the said Edward Hamilton, de- ceased, over and above the other devisees or heirs	
Cash paid Laban Mains as per rect. marked W	26.00
This is a general legacy left to the said Laban Mains or his wife	
Cash paid Levi Mains as per rect. marked X	26.00
This is also a general legacy	
Cash paid William Hamilton as per rect. marked Y	26.00

Which is also a general legacy	
Cash paid Herod Hamilton, as per	
rect. marked Z	26.00
Also a general legacy	
Cash paid Samuel Hamilton as per	
rect. marked B	26.00
Also a general legacy as far as as-	
sets have come to the hands of the	
Administrator	
Allowed the Administrator for his	
services	50.00
John Thomson's services as Commr.	1.00
Silas Woodward's services as Commr.	1.00
<hr/>	
Total	522.65 $\frac{1}{4}$
	679.84
<hr/>	
The amount in his hands....	\$157.38 $\frac{3}{4}$

We find the above sum of One Hundred and Fifty Seven Dollars and 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents in the hands of the Administrator, John C. Hamilton.

Given under our hands this 19th. day of July, 1928.

JOHN C. HAMILTON
B. S. Morris
John Thomson
Silas Woodward
Commissioners

Bracken County.

October Court, 1928

This Settlement with the administrator of the estate of Edward Hamilton, deceased, was this day presented to the Court, and having been examined, was approved and ordered to be recorded. which is duly done.

Attest: John Payne, Clerk

A Copy

Recorded in County Clerk's Office, County of Bracken, State of Kentucky, Dec. 14, 1887.

Deed Book 25, Page 146—To Deed

B. F. Ginn & ux.

L. O. Hamilton & O. T. Hamilton

Know All Men by These Presents: That B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, of the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky, for and in consideration of Fifteen Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars, as follows: Nine Hundred and Seventy Five cash paid and a note for \$600.00 this day executed, due in four months, by L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton of the County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby Bargain, Sell and Convey to the said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, their heirs and assigns forever the following described real estate, to-wit:—

The grantor's, B. F. Ginn's entire undivided interests, being $\frac{7}{9}$ in and to a certain tract or tracts of land of which his father, Benjamin Ginn, died seized and possessed. Situate, lying and being in the County of Bracken and State of Kentucky on the waters of Willow Creek, east of the Brooksville and Claysville Turnpike Road and being the same land upon which the said Benjamin Ginn (now deceased) lived and where he died, and the same having been conveyed to him in his lifetime by deeds from Thornton Hamilton and wife, Samuel L. Marshall and wife, Geo. Hamilton and wife, O. T. Hamilton and wife, and Minerva J. Reed and husband and recorded in the Bracken Court Clerk's office and the whole of said tracts containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less.

The grantor, B. F. Ginn having inherited the $\frac{1}{9}$ interest hereby conveyed as one of the children and heirs-at-law of said Benj. Ginn, deceased, and having purchased and has conveyed to him the other $\frac{6}{9}$ interests from other children and heirs-at-law of said decedent, which deeds of conveyance are of record in the

Bracken County Court Clerk's office. Together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, including all homestead exemption and all other rights and interest.

To have and to hold the same to the said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, their heirs and assigns forever, the grantors their heirs, executors, and administrators hereby covenanting with the grantors their heirs and assigns that the title so conveyed to said interests is clear, free and unincumbered and that they will warrant and defend the same against all legal claims whatsoever.

A lien is retained on the land herein conveyed to secure the note of \$600.00 executed by said L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton to B. F. Ginn.

In Witness Whereof, the said Grantors, B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, who include, release and transfer to said Grantees all homestead exemptions, dower and other right to said property hereunto set their hands this 14th day of December in the year 1887.

B. F. GINN

TILLIE GINN

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Bracken County, Sct.

I, J. A. McCane, Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that this instrument of writing from B. F. Ginn and Tillie Ginn, his wife, to L. O. Hamilton and O. T. Hamilton, was, on the 2nd. day of January, 1888, presented to me in my office, by said Grantors and acknowledged by them to be their act and deed, and the same was this day lodged for record.

Whereupon said instrument of writing and this certificate are duly admitted to record in my office.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January in the year 1888.

J. A. McCANE, CLERK.

By T. H. ARMSTRONG, D. C.

A Copy

WILLIAM RILEY HAMILTON, b. July 24, 1817, d. February 22, 1886; m. September 28, 1847. Frances Elizabeth King, b. January 30, 1830, d. December 5, 1907.

- c. 1. Frances Elizabeth.
- 2. William Dudley.
- 3. Minerva Jane.
- 4. John Cornelius.
- 5. Martha Washington.
- 6. Addison Theodore.

1. FRANCES ELIZABETH HAMILTON, b. August 7, 1848, d. August 28, 1925; m. October 27, 1870, John B. Applegate, b. April 14, 1844, d. November 16, 1885.

- c. 1. Eugene, b. March 14, 1872, d. April 1, 1892.
- 2. Maude, b. January 18, 1875.
- 3. Grace Hamilton, b. March 25, 1880.

2. WILLIAM DUDLEY HAMILTON, b. May 16, 1850, d. January 13, 1887; m. May 19, 1870, Mary E. Rainey, b. March 3, 1850.

- c. 1. Harry.
- 2. Lillie, m. July 29, 1896, David B. LeViness.
 - c. 1. Marie.
 - 2. Hamilton.
- 3. John.
- 4. Cornelius Clark, m. Ella Yarnish.
 - c. 1. Mary Kay.
 - 2. Helen Boon.
- 5. William Dudley.

3. MINERVA JANE HAMILTON, b. August 1, 1852; m. July 31, 1879, John J. Hobday, b. November 15, 1848, d. December 7, 1927.

4. JOHN CORNELIUS HAMILTON, b. August 2, 1854, d. February 9, 1920; m. November 18, 1880, Sallie K. Mullins, b. May 20, 1855.

- c. 1. Helen, b. October 15, 1888; m. March 1909, M. D. Martin.
 - c. 1. Jennie, b. January 6, 1911.
 - 2. John, b. May 1916.
- 2. Ann T., b. June 22, 1890; m. March 17, 1926, Herman Denning.

3. Mary Katherine, b. September 1894; m. October 5, 1922, Linus L. Lebus.
 - c. 1. John Hamilton, b. October 20, 1926.
5. MARTHA WASHINGTON HAMILTON, b. November 26, 1856; m. April 15, 1875, John M. Struve, b. March 10, 1855.
 - c. 1. Lillie C., b. October 11, 1875, d. October 17, 1875.
 2. Fannie May, b. October 18, 1876; m. Ed. Browning.
 - c. 1. Robert,
 2. John.
 3. Newton.
 3. Hall H., b. January 18, 1879; m. Jean De Monte.
 - c. 1. De Monte.
 4. Myrtle Dallas, b. August 30, 1881.
 5. Amanda E., b. August 18, 1883, d. February 12, 1886.
 6. Hallie M., b. February 9, 1887; m. July 7, 1909, Henry Clay Hume, d. November 9, 1925.
 - c. 1. Joe Clay, b. September 3, 1915.
 2. Margaret Eleanor, b. October 28, 1917.
 3. Mary Elizabeth, b. August 9, 1921.
 7. Mary Jane, b. February 25, 1890; m. August 9, 1920, John L. Hosea.
 8. John M., b. June 25, 1893, d. April 14, 1894.
 9. Charles Hickman, b. October 22, 1895.
6. ADDISON THEODORE HAMILTON, b. March 31, 1859, d. December 9, 1919; m. February 27, 1877, Nancy Ann Casey, b. May 18, 1860, d. October 3, 1926.
 - c. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. January 8, 1878; m. February 20, 1901, Charles Wiggins, b. August 21, 1878.
 - c. 1. Leon Shelby, b. December 28, 1901; m. May 18, 1924, Pauline McDowell.
 - c. 1. Alberta Fay, b. May 15, 1926.
 2. Ernest Hamilton, b. June 14, 1903.
 3. Paul Gordon, b. March 4, 1906.
 4. Ann Hildreth Odella, b. June 27, 1918.
 2. William D., b. October 15, 1879, d. January 14, 1883.

3. David J., b. August 11, 1881; m. December 26, 1899, Grace Eckler.
 - c. 1. Edward, b. August 1900.
 2. Clyde, b. May 1903.
 3. Thurman, b. —.
4. Maude, b. July 28, 1883, d. July 20, 1883.
5. Fannie Hobday, b. February 18, 1885; m. Edd Wyatt.
 - c. 1. Louise.
 2. Earl.
6. Eugene, b. May 30, 1887; m. Flossie Simpson.
 - c. 1. Ruth Katherine.
 2. Charles.
 3. Leonard.
7. John Cornelius, b. November 1, 1893; m. September 4, 1919, Ethel Wright.
 - c. 1. Norma, b. September 24, 1920.
 2. Carl Cornelius, b. June 18, 1928.
8. Ruth, b. January 30, 1904; m. Arlie Wyatt.
 - c. 1. Ruby Pauline.
 2. Arlie, Jr.
 3. Addison Thomas.

GINN

- THOMAS GINN, b. 1768, d. 1768, d. July 4, 1841; m. 1st, —.
- c. 1. Ezekial.
 2. James.
- m. 2nd. Hester Dix.
- c. 1. Benjamin Ginn, b. 182-, d. Dec. 11, 1878; m. Elizabeth Gill, b. Feb. 14, 1823, d. April 11, 1881.
 - c. 1. Sarah Jane, b. Nov. 5, 1841, d. Nov. 27, 1910; m. Oliver Theodore Hamilton.
 2. John T., b. March 30, 1843; d. —; m. Susan Munson.
 3. Martha E., b. Sept. 20, 1845, d. Feb. 21, 1920; m. Wm. Gillespie.



BENJAMIN GINN

182- -1878

Father of Sarah Jane Ginn, wife of O. T. Hamilton I



ELIZABETH GILL GINN

1823-1881

Mother of Sarah Jane Ginn, wife of O. T. Hamilton I

4. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 30, 1847, d. —; m. Tilly Gibson.
5. Matilda A., b. Dec. 29, 1849, d. —; m. 1st, John Gillespie; m. 2nd, Archie Blades.
6. William George, b. Oct. 25, 1851, d. —; m. Katie Michaels.
7. Harriett E., b. August 4, 1854, d. May 15, 1924; m. John McKibben.
8. Adaliza, b. June 24, 1856, d. March 11, 1857.
9. Mary Lucy, b. Sept. 15, 1862, m. Charles Lockhart.
10. Frances R., b. March 5, 1866, d. —; m. Hal W. Staton.

Children of John and Frances Ware Gill:

Elizabeth Gill, b. Feb. 14, 1823, d. April 11, 1881.

William Gill, b. Oct. 21, 1824.

Reuben Gill, b. Oct. 7, 1826.

Matilda Gill, b. Sept. 15, 1830; m. Wilson Buckler.

Moses Gill, b. Oct. 15, 1831, d. Dec. 24, 1854.

Mary E. Gill, b. Nov. 3, 1833.

The above Benjamin Ginn, b. 182-, d. Dec. 11, 1878, had brothers, Jessie, George, Samuel, John and sister, Jane.

This group of children lost both of their parents when the children were quite young. According to the custom of the times they were then "bound out" to different families. I am unable to trace the lineage of this family, although they must have been of Revolutionary ancestry.

Sarah Jane Ginn, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gill Ginn, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, two miles south of Brooksville, on the Powersville turnpike in the old Ginn homestead, Nov. 27, 1841. She was the wife of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I.

WEAVER

JOHN T. WEAVER, b. Nov. 4, 1823, d. Feb. 5, 1909; m. August 21, 1845, Elizabeth Frances Hamilton, b. Dec. 14 1822, d. Aug. 14, 1907.

- c. 1. Ann Mary, b. June 4, 1846, d. Oct. 1, 1846.
- 2. Celona, b. Feb. 2, 1848, d. March 12, 1925; m. Isaac Orlando Pickering, b. Feb. 18, 1842, d. May 6, 1923.
- 3. Cornelius Scott, b. Feb. 10, 1850; m., two sons.
- 4. Amy, b. Aug. 13, 1852; m. March 2, 1875, Charles Sprague, who died March, 1916.
 - c. 1. Iona Pearl, b. Nov. 4, 1877; m. J. Frank Martin, 1 daughter.
- 5. John Cornelius, b. April 18, 1858, d. June 27, 1859.

PICKERING

ISAAC ORLANDO PICKERING; m. Celona Weaver; parents of six children.

- c. 1. Grace, b. Sept. 7, 1867; m. April 14, 1887, Toren Wade Snepp.
- 2. Frederick Scott, b. Jan. 7, 1869; m. Kate McFarland, April 15, 1896, b. Oct. 9, 1870.
- 3. Frances; m. Frederick Holmes Bowersock.
 - c. 1. ———, deceased.
- 4. Jessie Amy, b. Aug. 26, 1874; m. James Albert Evans, Dec. 19, 1894.
 - c. 1. ———.
- 5. George Bernleigh, b. Nov. 25, 1882; m. Grace Smith, May 17, 1908.
 - c. 1. ———.
- 6. Harold Weaver, b. May 24, 1886; m. Margaret Cummock, April 18, 1917.

TOREN WADE SNEPP, m. April 14, 1887, Grace Weaver, b. Sept. 7, 1867.

- c. 1. Edna Lucille, b. Feb. 28, 1890; m. James Harold Hershey.
 - c. 1. Lora Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1910.
 - 2. John Harold, b. June 10, 1918.
- 2. John Howard, b. Aug. 31, 1896; m. Marie Virginia Heck.
 - c. 1. Constance Linda, b. March 19, 1922.

CORNELIUS SCOTT WEAVER, b. Feb. 10, 1849, d. Sept. 25, 1922; m. May 4, 1874, Charlotte Eugene Patrick, b. July 7, 1855, d. Jan. 24, 1915.

c. 1. John Holmes Weaver, b. Aug. 10, 1875; m. Dec. 22, 1900, Gertrude Lawrene Pennock, b. Oct. 18, 1879, d. July 24, 1910.

c. 1. Gertrude Lawrene.

2. Della Cornelia.

m. 2nd, June 17, 1912, Bertha Elizabeth Moreley, b. Oct. 15, 1882.

c. 1. John Scott Weaver, b. Jan. 31, 1914.

2. Richard Holmes Weaver, b. Aug. 18, 1917.

2. Leo Eugene Weaver, b. July 18, 1886; m. Sept. 13, 1910, Nell Josephine Forrester, b. Aug. 23, 1887.

c. 1. William.

2. Nell, b. Nov. 9, 1914.

WILLIAM DUDLEY HAMILTON, b. May 16, 1850, d. Jan. 13, 1887; m. May 19, 1870, Mary E. Rainey, b. March 3, 1850.

c. 1. Lucy, b. July 19, 1873, d. July 19, 1873.

2. Henry Haveland, b. Oct. 3, 1874, d. Aug. 16, 1877.

3. Lillie B., b. June 23, 1878; m. July 29, 1896, David Le Viness.

c. 1. Marie, b. Sept. 30, 1898.

2. Hamilton, b. Sept. 16, 1903.

4. John G., b. Nov. 5, 1880, d. May 2, 1887.

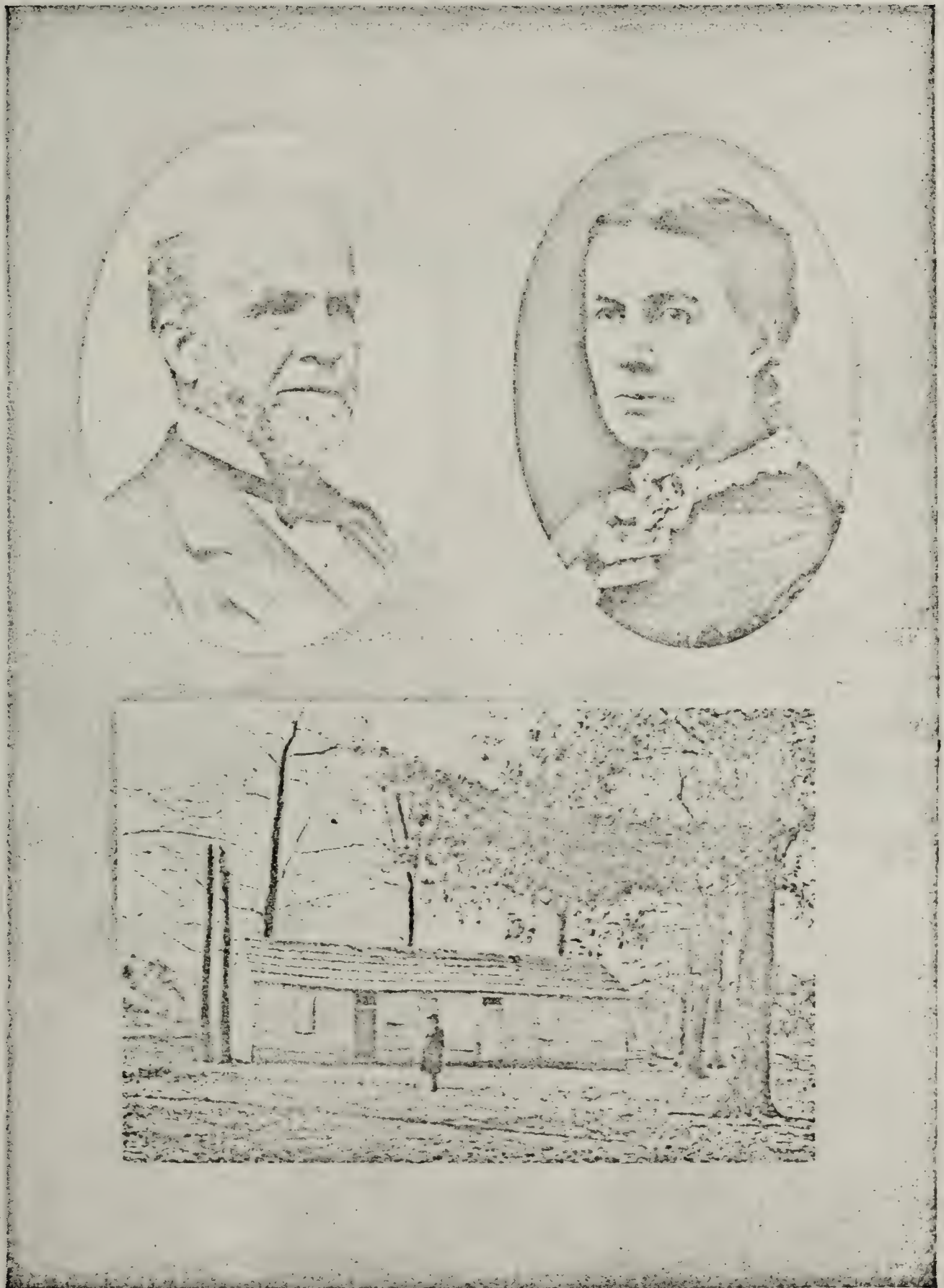
5. Cornelius Clark, b. Feb. 12, 1883; m. June 28, 1911, Ella Janusch.

c. 1. Mary Kay, b. Dec. 9, 1912.

2. Helen, b. Sept. 16, 1914.

6. William Dudley, b. Aug. 14, 1887; m. 1914, Ruth Campbell.

c. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1917.



REV. AND MRS. JOHN G. FEE
FIRST BEREAS SCHOOLHOUSE
Berea College in Embryo

JOHN G. FEE

Minister, Educator, Abolitionist.

JOHN G. FEE was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, Sept. 9, 1816. He was the oldest of four children. His parents were John Fee, Jr., and Sarah Fee. His father owned slaves and was a prosperous farmer for that day and time. He was educated in Augusta, Kentucky, and Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and took his theological course in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. Early in life, he saw the evils of human slavery and decided it was a sin. While preparing for the ministry, he felt the urgent call to preach the gospel of impartial love to all mankind in his native state, Kentucky. One day while on his knees in prayer in a grove at Lane Seminary he said, "Oh Lord, if needs be, make me an Abolitionist," and as he arose from that prayer he never doubted that it was his duty to take a decided stand against the prevailing evil at that time. He returned to Kentucky and argued with his father to give up his slaves, but to no avail. John Fee, Jr., believed it was right and disinherited his son, John G., and left him in his will one dollar out of a large estate.

On Sept. 26, 1844, he was married to Matilda Hamilton, daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth Gregg Hamilton of Bracken County, Kentucky. They began their ministry in Lewis County, and served a church there and in Bracken County some eight years. During that time he preached against slavery and published anti-slavery manuals. Upon request of Cassius M. Clay he sent a number of the manuals which Clay distributed through Madison County and accepted an invitation from Clay and others interested to come and preach there. He went in 1853 and after preaching nine sermons had thirteen conversions and organized the Union Church which is now the main church of Berea and the College. A new church building has been erected at a cost of over

one hundred thousand dollars and was dedicated as a memorial to John G. Fee, September, 1922. In 1854 he and his wife and three small children, Laura, Burritt, and Howard, moved to the place in Madison County which he named Berea. During this period he was moved thirteen times and was driven from the state many times, but after each time returned and pursued his work. In 1855 the first school was started, which was the beginning of Berea College. The school seemed to progress well until in 1859, while John G. Fee was in the north raising money. An organized band of sixty men ordered the workers of the new school to leave the state. The Civil War came on and all was disbanded until 1866, when Fee and the workers returned, reopened the college for all persons of good moral character irrespective of race or color who wished a Christian education at the least possible cost. He succeeded in raising money to purchase lands and erect college buildings. He was pastor of the Union church for forty-two years, taught Evidences of Christianity in the College and gave many Bible lectures and was president of the board of trustees of the College for over thirty years. After they moved to Berea there were three more children born, Tappen, Edwin, and Bessie. In 1895 the mother passed away and the father survived until January 11, 1901, after having lived a devoted life of service until the age of eighty-four. They both gave devoted lives for the good of man and bravely met persecution; and the fruits of their labors are still following them.

The above was written by Edwin S. Fee of Clarksburg, Indiana, son of the late John G. Fee.—F. H.

VINCENT HAMILTON, b. 1799, d. 1879, son of Samuel Hamilton and his wife, Dilly Donovan, m. March 27, 1821, Elizabeth Gregg, b. April 1804, d. June 1872, daughter of Captain Aaron Gregg and his wife, Mary Demoss Gregg.

c. 1. Minerva, b. Feb. 23, 1822, d. Sept. 13, 1869.

2. Matilda, b. Bracken County, Kentucky, May 24, 1824, d. Berea, Kentucky, April 7, 1895.

3. Laura P., b. Feb. 24, 1834, d. 1908.

4. Mary, b. —, d. —.

5. Edwin S., b. Sept. 11, 1837, d. March 8, 1857.

MATILDA HAMILTON, m. John G. Fee, Feb. 26, 1844.

c. 1. Laura Ann, b. Sept. 15, 1845, d. July 1902.

2. Burritt, b. May 1, 1849, d. Oct. 1, 1878.

3. Howard Samuel, b. Aug. 25, 1851, d. Oct. 15, 1904.

4. Tappen, b. May 14, 1856, d. April 29, 1860.

5. Edwin Sumner, b. March 17, 1863, at Park's Academy,
Clermont County, Ohio.

6. Bessie, b. April 30, 1865, d. Jan. 9, 1886.

EDWIN SUMNER FEE, m. Sept. 11, 1883, Enrie J. Hamilton,
Clarksburg, Indiana.

c. 1. Burritt, b. June 26, 1884.

2. William Howard, b. July 4, 1886; m. Nov. 17, 1915,
Christine Kelly.

c. 1. Harriet Ann, b. Aug. 17, 1916.

2. Robert Howard, b. April 27, 1918.

3. Mary Evangeline, b. Feb. 24, 1889; m. Sept. 30, 1916,
Dr. W. J. Palmer.

c. 1. John Fee, b. Nov. 5, 1917, d. Feb. 14, 1920.

2. Thomas Richard, b. Aug. 24, 1921.

4. Nellie Matilda, b. Aug. 4, 1891; m. Dec. 6, 1920, Martin
Z. Donnell.

5. Bessie, b. July 16, 1894; m. May 11, 1918, Major Dele-
van B. Hardin.

c. 1. Everett, b. May 11, 1925.

Howard Samuel Fee (son of John Gregg Fee), born in Lewis
County, Kentucky, Aug. 25, 1851, died in Whittier, California,
Oct. 15, 1904.

Charlotte Elizabeth Chittenden, born near Flint, Michigan, Sept.
17, 1853, married to Howard S. Fee, Aug. 25, 1875.

Emma Matilda Fee (daughter of Howard S. and Elizabeth
Fee), born in Berea, Kentucky, May 18, 1876, died in Berea,
Kentucky, Dec. 24, 1876.

John Gregg Fee (son of Howard S. and Elizabeth Fee), born
in Niles, California, August 31, 1893, died in Whittier, Califor-
nia, March 18, 1908.

Other descendants of John G. Fee and Matilda Hamilton Fee:

LAURA ANN, b. Sept. 15, 1845; m. William N. Embree, b. West Chester, Pa., March 1844.

- c. 1. Nellie Matilda, b. Berea, Kentucky, July 15, 1868; m. 1st. Rathbun; m. 2nd, Hill.
2. Eliza Lewis, b. Berea, Sept. 20, 1870; m. Miles.
3. Sallie, b. Berea, Aug. 19, 1872, d. May 1927.
4. William Dean, b. Oct. 14, 1874, Humboldt, Kansas.
5. Raymond Burritt b. Sept. 22, 1878, White Cloud, Kansas.
6. Royal Howard, b. Sept. 20, 1880, White Cloud, Kansas.
7. Edwin Rogers, b. July 31, 1884, Osceola, Nebraska.

Children of Nellie Rathbun-Hill:

1. Bessie Belle Rathbun, b. Aug. 24, 1890; m. Carroll, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
2. Edith Rathbun, b. July 3, 1892; m. Wilson-Nott, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
3. Olive May Rathbun, b. Dec. 20, 1895; m. Wilcox, Fontenelle, Wyoming.
4. Stella Rathbun, b. Dec. 10, 1903, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Grandchildren of Nellie Rathbun-Hill:

Mary Jane Wilson (daughter of Edith), b. Nov. 3, 1912.
Robert Rathbun Wilson (son of Edith), b. March 4, 1914.
Alice May Carroll (daughter of Bessie), b. Jan. 1920, San Francisco.

Children of Eliza Embree Miles:

George E. Miles, b. Opal, Wyoming, Sept. 1894.
Helen Dean Miles, b. Salt Lake City, May 1897.
Mabel Miles Fraser, b. Salt Lake City, Sept. 1900.
Raymond E. Miles, b. Salt Lake City, May 1902.

Grandchild of Eliza Embree Miles:

Wallace Fraser (son of Mabel), b. Denver, Colorado, Jan. 1925.

Children of William Dean Embree:

Catherine, b. 1913.
William, b. 1915.

Children of Royal Howard Embree:

Norris Dean Embree, b. 1911.

Ralph Embree, b. 1914.

Raymond Embree, b. 1920.

Nancy Nell Embree, b. 1925.

Children of Edwin Embree:

John Fee Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1909.

Edwina Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1911.

Catherine Embree, b. New Haven, Connecticut, 1919.

BEREA COLLEGE—"BEREA THE BELOVED"

Location and Field of Service.

The home of Berea College is in Berea, Madison County, Eastern Kentucky. The campus extends along a picturesque ridge between the Blue Grass and the foothills of the Cumberlands, the mountains which with the Blue Ridge, give character to Appalachian America. The altitude is 1,070 feet.

Berea is on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 131 miles south of Cincinnati, and 153 miles north of Knoxville. The Dixie Highway, direct route between northern Michigan and Florida, passes through the campus. Three miles south is Boone's Gap, through which the pioneer passed on his expedition from North Carolina to Kentucky. The Boone Trail, merging in this section with the Dixie Highway, has been marked by the memorials placed upon the campus by the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution and by the Boone Trail and Memorial Association. The name of Boone is also commemorated in the Tavern, controlled and operated by the College as a convenience for tourists and college guests.

Berea College exists primarily for the people of the Southern mountains. Each year approximately 2,500 students, 93 per cent. of them mountaineers, seek "learning" in its halls. The opportunities of Christian culture are offered to boys and girls over sixteen years of age, who may desire almost any course of study, from the A B C's of the Foundation School to the A. B. or B. S. degree of the College Department. As this Department, number-

ing 450 students, is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the degree of Berea College is accepted by the graduate schools of the North and South.

The visitor finds in Berea a new, yet old world, new in the freshness and simplicity of its life, old in its preservation of the virtues and the arts of pioneer days. Every student is a producer as well as pupil, earning all or part of his or her education in field or forest, factory or shop, office or kitchen. No tuition is charged in any school. Excellent board at 11 cents a meal, room rent at 65 cents a week, incidentals bringing the total necessary cost of a year's schooling to \$146 make the year at Berea "cheaper than staying at home."

Berea receives no subsidy from state or sect. Though non-sectarian, its purpose and atmosphere are distinctly religious.

FOUNDERS AND HISTORY

The village and college of Berea grew out of an anti-slavery Union Church, organized in 1853 by John G. Fee, son of a slaveholder in northern Kentucky.

General Cassius M. Clay, a leader in the emancipation movement, had noted that the people of the southern mountains were the natural supporters of freedom. They owned land but did not own slaves. He invited Mr. Fee to lead in founding on the edge of the mountains a settlement where free speech might be maintained.

The school began in 1855 as a district and subscription school. In 1858 Rev. John A. R. Rogers, Oberlin graduate, became the first principal. In the next year the school was forcibly suspended. Again in 1862 the Battle of Richmond, fought in the vicinity of Berea, drove the teachers into exile. They continued to make payments for the college land even during the time in which they could not set foot on it.

The school resumed in 1865. Mr. Rogers continued as principal until 1869, remaining on the faculty until 1878 and as a trustee until his death in 1906.

The first president of the College was Professor Edward H. Fairchild, who took office in 1869. Following his death in 1889, Dr. William B. Stewart served for two years.

Professor William Goodell Frost, also of Oberlin, whose administration was to continue for twenty-eight years, became President in 1892. During that period the student body grew from 354 to 2,675, the material equipment and resources were largely expanded, and Berea attained national influence as a servant and interpreter of the people of the southern mountains.

President William J. Hutchins, Yale, A. B., after eleven years of service in the pastorate in Brooklyn, New York, and thirteen years of teaching in the Graduate School of Oberlin, was inaugurated in 1920.

Berea College and Allied Schools now owns some seventy-five buildings in use as class rooms, dormitories and shops. The campus area contains approximately 140 acres. Land used for instruction in farming, dairying and animal husbandry embraces about 550 acres, the forest 5,600 acres. The institution owns and operates its own system of heat and power, light and water supply.

Copied from the 1928 College Circular.



LINCOLN HALL



LIBRARY HALL

BEREA COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Berea, Kentucky

Two of a group of seventy-five buildings now occupied by
Berea College (1928)

WAR RECORDS

AUSTEN

JOHN AUSTEN: b. 1795, killed in War of 1812, age seventeen years.

DONIPHAN

ANDERSON DONIPHAN: volunteered while very young for the War of the Revolution, was surgeon and physician for one campaign in War of 1812, 3rd Kentucky Regiment, Poage's Regiment.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DONIPHAN: March 6, 1704-5. William Tayloe, Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of Richmond County in behalf of himself and the Militia within said County, sheweth several charges for services in August and September . . . amongst them Captain Alexander Doniphan, Captain of a troop of horse in the upper part of Richmond County, Virginia County Records, Colonial Militia, Richmond County, Order Book 2, pages 100-1651-1776.

COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN: Colonel in Mexican War, battles of El Paso and Chihauhau. Brigadier General in Army of West. Enlisted as private in Clay County, Missouri. "On the 18th of June, 1847, the full complement of companies having arrived which were to compose the First Regiment, an election was holden, superintended by General Ward of Platte, which resulted in the selection of Alexander William Doniphan, a private in the Company from Clay County, an eminent lawyer, a man who had distinguished himself as a Brigadier General in the campaign of 1838 against the Mormons at Far West, and who had honorably served his countrymen as a legislator, for Colonel of the Regiment. The opposing candidate was John W. Price of

Howard County. This first regiment was composed of eight companies, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H."—W. E. Connelley's *Doniphan's Expedition*, page 133. Colonel Doniphan is known in history as the "Hero of the Mexican War" (*Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 1896).

GEORGE DONIPHAN: 3rd Va. Regiment, killed at Brandywine.

GERRARD DONIPHAN: age 20, native and resident of King George County. Enlisted as private in Captain Weldis (?) Company 1777, honorably discharged in 1780 (War 5-58, Vol. 5, p. 11, Revolutionary).

JUDGE JAMES DONIPHAN, Col. John's brother, saw service in Confederate Army under Longstreet, was at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Enlisted in Arkansas.

JOSEPH DONIPHAN: 3rd Va. Regiment, was with his brother, George, at Brandywine when George was killed. They served under Chief Justice John Marshall. There were three brothers, George and Joseph, and William, much older. Joseph was at Yorktown with Gen. Washington. In a sketch of the Doniphans by Hon. D. C. Allen of Liberty, Mo., a life-long friend of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, we read that "prior to the siege at Yorktown Joseph Doniphan entered the Continental Army and remained in it until the conclusion of the Revolutionary struggle."—Transcript from an article by Mr. Allen printed January, 1896, in that month's issue of the Kansas City Bar Monthly.

COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN was officer in Missouri State Militia, saw service in Civil War.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SMITH DONIPHAN was physician and surgeon of the 3rd Kentucky Regiment, Poage's Regiment, War of 1812. Served one campaign just prior to that of Dr. Anderson Doniphan.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN: wounded at Brandywine, enlisted from Virginia, was with his brothers, George and Joseph.

JOHN FERGUSON, of Blandford, Captain of a company of Minute Men, Col. Danielson's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, service 10 days; also with the Eight Months' army stationed around Boston in 1775; also in Col.

Brewer's regiment, as appears by a pay abstract for mileage from place of discharge home; company raised to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga in 1776.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Cook,

Secretary of The Commonwealth,

Boston, Oct. 18, 1928.

State of Massachusetts.

FRAZEE

ABRAHAM FRAZEE: Served as private in Captain Hoagland's troop, Sheldon's Regiment, Light Dragoons in Continental Army, Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, *Jersey Men in Revolution*, p. 196.)

BENJAMIN FRAZY (FRAZEE): Private in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt.—(Cortlandt's Regiment, Revolutionary War.) (*New Jersey History*, Soc. Proc. New Series, II, 36.)

BENJAMIN FRAZEE: (son of Samuel) Served in Essex County Militia in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company, Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, *N. J. H. S.*, p. 196, 597) (*New Jersey H. S. Proceedings*, New Series, II, p. 36.)

BENJAMIN FRAZEE: Essex County, New Jersey. Private Captain Hoagland's Troop, Sheldon's Regiment, Light Dragoons.—(*New Jersey Official Register of Officers and Men of Revolutionary War*, p. 196.) This is supposed to be the same Benjamin as he who is listed above.

MAJOR BENJAMIN FRAZEE: Served in Middlesex County Militia during War of Revolution.—(Stryker, p. 598.)

BENONI FRAZEE: Middlesex County. Was a member of the Middlesex County Militia in the Revolution.—(Stryker and also *N. J. Official Register of Revolutionary War*, p. 597.)

DAVID CUSHMAN FRAZEE: Served three years in Confederate Army, Civil War, under Gen. John Morgan.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FRAZEE: Elizabethtowne, New Jersey. Died 1733.—(*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. 30, p. 186.)

Will of CAPTAIN EDWARD FRAZEE of Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, dated Jan. 7, 1731, proved June 6, 1733.—(New Jersey Archives XXX, 186.)

EPHRAIM FRAZEE, JR.: Was a soldier in Colonial Wars. Borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Essex County. On June 19, 1759, Administration on the estate of Ephraim Frazee, Jr.

EPHRAIM FRAZEE: Private, War of 1812.—(Kentucky State House. "Roll of Field and Staff of Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers of War of 1812," p. 132-3.)

CAPTAIN JAMES HENRY FRAZEE: b. Jan. 5, 1827. Civil War veteran. Enlisted at Rushville, Indiana, as private, Company H, 52nd Indiana Infantry. Was commissioned First Lieutenant. Later Captain of Company M, 121st Regiment of 9th Indiana Cavalry, a company which he recruited. Company completed March 4, 1864.

JAMES FRAZEE: Joined British Army.—(New Jersey Archives, Series II, Volume III, p. 384, 508.)

CAPTAIN JOHN FRAZEE: b. Dec. 24, 1778, d. June 4, 1846, War of 1812.

JOHN PAUL FRAZEE: Enlisted Indiana. Four years, Civil War. Private, Second Indiana Cavalry, 1st B. F. (Union).

JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE: Major Confederate Army, Civil War. Four years service as physician and surgeon, under General Sterling Price.

JONAS FRAZEE: Private Essex County Militia. Name appears on monument in Cincinnati to Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hamilton County, Ohio.—(Stryker, p. 597.)

JONAS FRAZEE:

"Dear Madam: I have to advise you that from the papers in the pension claim 10038, it appears that JONAS FRAZEE* was born August 4, 1759, at Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey. While living there he enlisted and served as a private and minute-man in the New Jersey troops as follows:

"From April, 1877, for one year, in Capt. John Scudder's Com-

*Annual allowance was \$80.00.

pany, Colonel Samuel Potter's Regiment, and was in the skirmishes at Elizabethtown Point and Short Hills.

"From June 25, 1779, for six months, in Capt. Craig's Company, after which he was attached to Capt. Benjamin Crane's Company, Colonel Jacques' Regiment, served twelve months and was in the battle of Springfield.

"From January 1781 to Dec. 25, 1781, in Capt. John Scudder's Company.

"From January 1782 to Dec. 1782, in Capt. Craig's Co. under Major Hayes and was in several skirmishes with the refugees.

"He was allowed pension on his application executed May 21, 1833, while living in Miami Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.

"He married in Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1824, Sarah Ackley and he died there Oct. 5, or 7, 1858. She was allowed pension on her application executed May 22, 1860, while living in Hamilton County, Ohio, aged 62 years. It is not stated whether they had children.

Respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commissioner, Bureau of Pensions,
Department of the Interior.

Feb. 2, 1927.

To Miss Anna I. Frazee, Peoria, Illinois.

JOSIAH FRAZEE: b. 1740-53, Westfield, New Jersey. Wife, Elizabeth Rogers. Private in Captain Jedediah Swan's Company in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment. Revolutionary War. (New Jersey History Soc. Proc. New Series, 2-36.)

LOUIS JACOB FRAZEE: Soldier, Confederate Army, Civil War.

MATTHIAS FRAZEE: b. near Westfield, New Jersey, 1763. Son of Moses and Susanna Winans Frazee. Was Revolutionary soldier. Private, Essex County, was pensioned 1833.—(Stryker, p. 597, also Essex County Pension List.)

MORRIS FRAZEE: b. Oct. 30, 1753, d. Dec. 17, 1839. Served as

private in Middlesex County Militia in Revolutionary War.—(Stryker, p. 598.)

REUBEN FRAZEE: Was private in Somerset troops, Revolutionary War.—(Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Revolutionary War, p. 597.)

REUBEN FRAZEE: Was a private in Somerset County, New Jersey. Married March 8, 1722, to Jane Brookfield at Westfield. Buried at Rahway.—(Littell, p. 339, 481, 482.)

CAPTAIN SAMUEL FRAZEE: m. Abigail Flagg, d. 1821. Served in Revolutionary War.

SAMUEL FRAZEE: Served as private in First Battalion Sussex County troops, New Jersey, and also in the Continental Army during the Revolution.—(Stryker, p. 597.)

SAMUEL FRAZEE: Mason County, Kentucky. Prior to Oct. 10, 1774, served as picket and frontier vedette. On the above date he was appointed scout for General Lewis. Was scout on one of the expeditions with George Rogers Clark. Carried a message from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to General Clark at Louisville, Kentucky. Was in the expedition of General Bowman. Was in Captain Harrod's Company when he acted as guide to one of the attacking parties. Took part in four regular Indian battles. The first was Point Pleasant, Oct. 7, 1774, and the last, Todd's Fork, April, 1792, near the creek by that name which empties into the Little Miami in Warren County, Ohio.—(Collins History of Kentucky, p. 438-40 and notes by his grandson, Dr. L. J. Frazee of Louisville, Kentucky.) Corporal, 3rd. Sergeant. See pg. 374.

WILLIAM DONIPHAN FRAZEE: 1841-1912. Soldier, Confederate Army, Civil War.

WILLIAM FRAZEE: Son of John Frazee and Eliza Ross of Somerville, Ohio, was a soldier in the Civil War.

ZEBEDEE FRAZEE: b. 1742, d. Jan. 8, 1827. Was private in the New Jersey Line in the Revolutionary War. He was 76 years old in 1818 when he applied for a pension. This is shown in New Jersey Pension Records and in a private list of deaths of Connecticut Farms Union, Vol. II, New Jersey Pensions, p. 24. He was pensioned under law of 1818. (Several pensions were granted

before the Bureau of Pensions was established in Washington, D. C., 1832.)

RALPH MAYOR: of Peoria, Illinois. World War veteran. Son of Richard Mayor and Retta Frazee, b. Jan. 24, 1892, m. Cora Bradshaw, Nov. 15, 1920. Sergeant, World War, Company E, 312 Supply Train. Discharged at Fort Sheridan Hospital, July 19, 1919.

GOODMAN THOMAS OSBORNE: Whose daughter, Mary, married "Joseph Frazee, one of the associates of Elizabethtowne," New Jersey. Served in the Pequot War in Connecticut in 1637. (History Elizabethtowne, New Jersey, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, p. 987.)

HAMILTON

JOHN HAMILTON, SR.: Sergeant in Revolutionary War, War Department, Washington, D. C., AG. 201. (See pgs. 570, 575).

The records show that one John Hamilton served as Sergeant in Captain Isaac Seely's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of the above named organization from May, 1777, to August, 1780. He is reported as appointed May 8, 177— for the War.

Date, Nov. 11, 1927. Signed, Lutz Wahl, Major General; The Adjutant General.

JOHN HAMILTON, JR.: Private Revolutionary War, son of the above, enlisted when but thirteen years of age. Refer to Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., Revolutionary and 1812 War Sections.

John Hamilton was born Nov. 1, 1765, in Baltimore County, Maryland. While residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, he enlisted "about three years before the surrender of Cornwallis," and served at various times as a private with the Pennsylvania Troops under Captain Martin and Boyd. He was out to protect and guard the frontier settlements, was in several scouting parties and in an engagement with the Indians at Frankstown, served in all sixteen months. No dates of service stated. He was allowed

pension on his application executed Oct. 21, 1833, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky. He died July 11, 1849. The soldier married Deborah Perkins June 30, 1788, in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pennsylvania. She was allowed pension on her application executed Dec. 22, 1849, while a resident of Bracken County, Kentucky, aged eighty-seven years.

SAMUEL HAMILTON of Bracken County, Kentucky, "Tow Head," was in Poage's Regiment, 3rd Kentucky. Roll of Field and Staff of Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, Pg. 131, 132, 133. Was in battle where Tecumseh was killed.

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON, I.: 1832-1913. Private Civil War. Member Bracken County, Kentucky Home Guards, under Captain Ratcliff. In service for the Union at the time of the John Morgan raid, when, under the leadership of Colonel Bazel Duke, Morgan's men burned the town of Augusta. Colonel Duke had seven hundred men. There were one hundred of the Mounted Home Guards.

SERGEANT OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON, II.: World War Veteran. Enlisted Indianapolis, Indiana, Dec. 13, 1917. Sent to barracks, Columbus, Ohio, Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., and Camp Holabird, Maryland. Private Q. M. C., M. R. S. W. 306. Advanced to Corporal May, 1918, to First Sergeant M. T. C. Sept., 1918. Arrived Cherbourg, France, Oct. 1918. Served in Meuse Argonne offensive. First Army Troops. Discharged July 29, 1919, Camp Zachary Taylor, 1st Sergeant M. T. C.

SEC. LIEUT. LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON, World War Veteran, enlisted June 3, 1918, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, as private. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1918. Service: Commanding Officer and Personnel Adjutant at College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, Michigan. Discharged, Detroit, Jan. 2, 1919.

JOHNSTON

JO CHARLES JOHNSTON: World War Veteran; born Greensburg, Indiana, July 29, 1896; enlisted Fort Harrison, Indiana, May 11, 1917. Three months' training O. T. C.; sailed for France from Hoboken, August 30, 1918; arrived in France at Le

Havre; First Lieutenant 1 Pounder Platoon, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. Major General William H. Johnston commanded the division; awarded a Victory Medal with battle clasps for Ypres-Lys offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, and defensive sector; awarded 1 Gold War Service chevron. Sailed from France from Brest, March 16, 1919; arrived in New York, March 27, 1919; discharged Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 17, 1919.

MILLER

Charles Thomas Miller, Vet. Civil War. See pg. 627.

SMITH

WILLIAM SMITH, father of Ann Smith, the mother of Colonel Alexander Doniphan, was in General Green's Army, Virginia Troops, 1st Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War, took active part in several campaigns. Was wounded Oct. 1757, while defending a fort. He served in the first Company organized in Fauquier County, mustered in 1761. (Col. John Doniphan's record).

COLONEL AUSTIN SMITH, Lieut. County King George, Virginia, 1813. Record in Virginia Roll Call of the War of 1812, page 13, Field and Staff of Twenty-fifth Regiment of Virginia Militia, King George County.—Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Austin Smith.

WILSON

CAPTAIN JOHN WILSON and brother James saw four years service in the British Navy. Were in battle of Port Royal. See pg. 634.

SUPPLEMENT

The following section is intended for the exclusive benefit of the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Oliver Hamilton:

LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON I

Wholesale Tobacco Merchant, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LUCIUS OLIVER HAMILTON, I: son of Oliver Theodore Hamilton I, and his wife, Sarah Jane Ginn Hamilton, was born January 29, 1862, in Bracken County, Kentucky. He spent his early life on the farm, taking advantage of all the schooling available in Brooksville, the county seat. When a young man of twenty-three years he entered the mercantile business at the little town of Petra, Bracken County, where he was proprietor and manager of a general store, supplying the surrounding farmers with necessities, usually taking his pay in produce—eggs, butter, chickens, tobacco, or mortgages on their crops. In 1887 besides running the store he became a tobacco buyer, buying and prizing tobacco which he shipped to the tobacco markets in Cincinnati. He was quite successful in this business. In 1889 he married Miss Frances Frazee, of Rush County, Indiana. They resided in Brooksville, Kentucky, for one year after their marriage; then removed to Rush County, Indiana, where Mr. Hamilton managed the estate of his father-in-law, Reverend Ephraim Samuel Frazee. In the following summer he removed his general store from Petra, Kentucky, to the little town of Orange, Indiana. He remained on the Frazee farm for seven years, until after the death of Mr. Frazee. On this farm his three sons were born, Francis Frazee in the manor house, while Oliver Theodore and Lucius Vachel were born in the original cottage home, built for Susan Doniphan Frazee.

After Mr. Frazee's death Mr. Hamilton accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Lovell and Buffington Tobacco Company of Covington, Kentucky. In the autumn of the same year, 1896, he moved his family into Rushville, the county seat, leaving the general store still in Orange in charge of a hired manager. For three years the family lived in Rushville, Mr. Hamilton returning home only of week-ends. At the end of three years Mr. Hamilton was promoted to General Manager of the Lovell and Buffington Company. He then removed his family in the autumn of 1894 to Covington, Kentucky. He remained as General Manager only one and one-half years when he was persuaded by Mr. Will Collins and Dr. Bradford to give up his position, move to Indianapolis, Indiana, where the three were to be partners in the tobacco manufacturing business, Dr. Bradford remaining in Covington as buyer, Mr. Hamilton managing the manufacturing in Indianapolis. After a six months' trial this business proved unsuccessful. Mr. Hamilton's health broke down. They closed up the business and Mr. Hamilton moved with his family back to the Frazee farm in Rush County. One year was spent in the regaining of his health. At the end of that time he accepted a position with the Nall and Williams Tobacco Company of Louisville, Kentucky, as manager of the Indiana territory with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Hamilton remained with this company almost three years, in the meantime visiting his family over the week-ends the family still living on the Rush County farm.

Mr. Hamilton carried on a very profitable business and was quite contented with his work until an opportunity presented itself whereby he was able to go in business for himself. In January, 1906, he and Mr. Edward Wesley Harris established their wholesale tobacco business, organizing the firm of Hamilton Harris and Company. Mr. Hamilton was made President of the firm and Mr. Harris the Secretary-Treasurer. This business has proved successful and is still running (1928).

Mr. Hamilton has always been a public-spirited man and took an active part in subduing the Teamsters Strike in 1913, a strike

which did much damage and struck terror in the hearts of the people. A brave, fearless leader was needed and Mr. Hamilton proved to be the man. This fearless effort to help the city brought him before the public eye and it was not long until, February 10, 1915, he was elected President of the Columbia Club, one of the city's prominent men's clubs, having six hundred members.

After being elected President of the Columbia Club, Mr. Hamilton soon realized that the club's finances were in a deplorable condition, something drastic had to be done and done immediately. Mr. Hamilton lost no time putting on a membership campaign. In a few months the membership, which had been extended to out-state residents, had grown to thirty-three hundred and the club was saved. By the end of his term of office of two years he left the club in splendid financial condition and had laid the foundation for his successors to carry on and eventually build their beautiful new club home located on the original site, on the northeast segment of Monument Circle.

Mr. Hamilton has also been President of the Associated Employers Association, the membership of which consists of the manufacturers, wholesalers and larger retailers of the city. He was also one time President of the Greater Indianapolis Industrial Association.

He and his entire family are members of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, Murat Temple, and a member of most of the prominent organizations of the city, including the Highland Golf and Country Club.

FRANCIS FRAZEE HAMILTON

b. Rush County, Indiana, 1891; Electrical Engineer, Manufacturer, Author, Inventor. B. S. E. E. 1914-E. E. 1919 Purdue University.

FRANCIS HAMILTON as a boy lived on the Frazee farm in Rush County, Indiana. Did all kinds of farm work, particularly caring for stock and gardening and attended the grade school at Orange. The family had previously lived three years in Rushville, Indiana,

and almost two years in Covington, Kentucky. In both of these cities Francis attended the grade school. In 1902 when Francis was a little more than ten years of age the family returned to the home farm in Rush County, Indiana.

When he was ready for high school his father moved the family to Indianapolis where Francis entered the Shortridge High School, graduating June, 1910. In the autumn of the same year he entered Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where after a four years' course he graduated in the School of Electrical Engineering, June, 1914. While a pupil in the grade school he showed talent for all kinds of constructive work and as a student in high school he did some very commendable scientific radio work, which branch was then in its infancy. After entering Purdue he continued his research and scientific work which resulted in his Senior year to his being elected to membership in Sigma Xi, an invitational scientific fraternal organization. After leaving college he engaged in the manufacturing business but all the while keeping up his interest in radio telephony, manufacturing both sending and receiving instruments of unusual merit and advanced type, and constructing radio station 9ZJ-WLK, now out of existence, but at the time was a marvel and the most powerful amateur station in the middle west. While operating this station he was writing the "Jimmy and Dad" syndicated stories for the daily press, and writing scientific articles on radio telephony for the radio magazines. He was styled by the press, "The Daddy of Radio in Indiana" and "Indiana's Radio Rajah."

On September 15, 1916, he was married in the city of Lafayette to Miss Lera Ruth Crane, also a graduate of Purdue, 1914, whose death occurred two years later during the World War while she and Mr. Hamilton were in Lafayette, he having been called there as radio instructor in the University of the R. O. T. C. His wife was stricken with the "German Influenza" which so suddenly made its appearance. She was one of the first victims.

Mr. Hamilton returned to Indianapolis and continued in the manufacturing business, keeping up his interest all the while in

radio. In 1919 he went on his own responsibility to Washington, D. C., where he appeared before the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to discuss a bill before Congress concerning the regulations of amateur radio, where he spent both time and means in the interest of the amateur operator. His testimony before this committee covers fourteen pages of the Congressional Record Radio Bill of that year.

In July, 1920, he was married to Miss Cathryn Miller of Indianapolis. In 1922 he was appointed by the Mayor of Indianapolis as City Building Commissioner, a position he held for four years. During these four years he faithfully studied the city ordinances of all the leading cities of the United States and by the time his appointment was over he had written for Indianapolis a new building code which is pronounced by experts to be second to none in the country. From the annual publication of Purdue University, *The Debris*, 1926, we quote the following transcript:

"Mr. Francis F. Hamilton has written for Indianapolis a new Building Code along entirely new lines, for the protection of human life and second to this the fire prevention of buildings. It is considered by authorities to be the latest and one of the finest building codes in the United States. Mr. Hamilton has said that it would have been impossible for him to write this new building code, which is of legal and technical nature, without his training at Purdue University."

In *History of Indiana* by Esarey, 1924 Edition, Volume IV, section on Marion County by William Herschell, we have the following:

"Francis Frazee Hamilton, whose research work and intelligent experimentation in radio telegraphy made his name widely known while yet a schoolboy, has perfected many inventions and has served his country ably in this connection, both in war and peace. Since the close of the World War he has been in the cigar box and miniature cedar chest manufacturing business at Indianapolis, and another evidence of his diversified talents is found in his able administration of the office of Building Commissioner of this city. He was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 21,

1891, son of Lucius O. and Fannie (Frazee) Hamilton, the latter of whom was born in Rush County, and the former in Bracken County, Kentucky. He is a member of the prominent firm of Hamilton Harris & Company, jobbers of cigars and tobacco, Indianapolis. Francis F. Hamilton attended school in Rush County for six years, at Covington, Kentucky, for two years and after graduating from Shortridge High School entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, where he spent four years, and subsequently completed a commercial course in a business college in Chicago, Illinois. Always an apt student, he early became intensely interested in radio and completed his first radio set in 1907, when he was a freshman in the Shortridge High School, a somewhat remarkable accomplishment, considering how little yet had become real knowledge along this line. He kept up his interest and in 1914 after graduating from Purdue with his engineering degree, applied himself particularly to the study of radio telegraphy, in which he received his master's degree in 1919. Almost immediately after receiving his E. E. Degree at Purdue he was called into the service of the government and throughout the latter part of the World War served as instructor in radio for the United States Army at Purdue University. After the signing of the Armistice, he worked hard in an effort to have proper radio legislation passed at Washington. In the summer of 1921 he perfected a radio telephone, and as an engineer, contracted and completed the 150 foot towers, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, ordered by the government. Mr. Hamilton hopes to see the time come when Indianapolis will have one of the greatest broadcasting stations in the country. Mr. Hamilton has numerous business interests, including manufacturing, and is one of the city's most clear-headed young business men. July 22, 1920, he married Miss Cathryn Miller; they have two sons, Jack Miller Hamilton and Francis F. Hamilton, Jr. He is a Mason and belongs also to a number of professional and social organizations in Indianapolis and elsewhere, and is a deacon in the Central Christian Church.

Mr. Hamilton in 1928 invented the Hamilton automobile muf-

fler which is protected by basic patents and which is pronounced by experts to be the best muffler ever developed. Entirely new in principle and design, it will give a marked increase in automobile performance and efficiency over older designs. Mr. Hamilton's muffler development is a direct result of his radio experience. The muffler operates on the sound reflection, absorption, and tuning method so well known in radio. The muffler has a very low back pressure or gas restriction. The noise is reflected and tuned out of the exhaust gases.

MILLER

Ancestral line of Cathryn Miller Hamilton.

WILLIAM SMITH, b. North Carolina, Aug. 13, 1790; m. July 12, 1816, ————Roby, b. Dec. 10, 1798, d. Oct. 3, 1818.

c. 1. John Forrest, b. Oct. 3, 1818, d. Aug. 5, 1902.

WILLIAM HODGIN, b. Jan. 23, 1798; m. Mary O'Dell, b. Feb. 3, 1793.

c. 1. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1818.

2. Katharine, b. April 20, 1821.

3. Martha Matilda, b. June 17, 1823, d. March 16, 1916.

4. Reuben C., b. April 7, 1825.

5. Margaret, b. March 22, 1827.

6. Mary Jane, b. May 24, 1829.

7. Juliana, b. Aug. 30, 1832.

8. Tabitha Ellen, b. May 29, 1834.

JOHN FORREST SMITH, b. Oct. 3, 1818, d. Aug. 5, 1902, Mattoon, Illinois; m. Jan. 16, 1845, Martha Matilda Hodgin, b. June 17, 1823, d. March 16, 1916, Mattoon, Illinois.

c. 1. Thomas Allen, b. Dec. 9, 1845, d. Jan. 9, 1919, Terre Haute, Ind.

2. William Roby, b. April 21, 1848.

3. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1851, d. Oct. 19, 1925.

4. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 4, 1855, d. Nov. 21, 1922, Mattoon, Illinois.

5. Ella Belle, b. Aug. 27, 1862, d. Dec. 15, 1923.

JOHN MILLER, b. July 10, 1815, Pennsylvania; m. Sidney Ann Phillips, b. Oct. 3, 1819, d. July 17, 1852.

- c. 1. Lydia, b. April 11, 1847.
- 2. Delilia, b. Jan. 6, 1849.
- 3. Charles Thomas, b. March 5, 1852, d. July 15, 1925.

WILLIAM BARR, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, April 9, 1797, d. —; m. Sept. 23, 1819, Rachel Benson, b. March 3, 1801,

- c. 1. Nancy, b. Jan. 24, 1821, d. —.
- 2. David, b. Dec. 2, 1822, d. Sept. 5, 1823.
- 3. Martha, b. Dec. 18, 1823.
- 4. Patsy, b. Dec. 18, 1823, d. Aug. 31, 1824.
- 5. Jemima, b. Feb. 15, 1825, d. —.
- 6. Rebecca, b. Oct. 22, 1828, d. —.
- 7. Surila, b. June 29, 1832, d. —.
- 8. William, b. Jan. 21, 1835, d. Feb. 27, 1835.

JACOB ROULET GRANT, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, March 2, 1829, d. July 14, 1896; m. Jemima Barr, b. Feb. 15, 1825, d. March 24, 1911.

- c. 1. William Jackson, b. March 19, 1848, d. Sept. 10, 1850.
- 2. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1849.
- 3. Rachel Viola, b. May 16, 1851.
- 4. Joseph Lane, b. Sept. 11, 1854.
- 5. Edward Allen, b. July 12, 1856.
- 6. Esther Jane, b. April 10, 1858.
- 7. Mary Alice, b. July 26, 1860.
- 8. George Washington, b. May 31, 1862.
- 9. Nancy Arminda, b. May 19, 1865, d. Aug. 7, 1917.
- 10. Ulysses Simson, b. March 23, 1867.

LEONARD CARROL FULLER, b. Williamson Co., Illinois, May 16, 1837, d. June 27, 1894; m. Catherine Cunningham, b. March 6, 1839, d. Nov. 30, 1892.

- c. 1. Minnie, b. —.
- 2. Isham Carrol, b. July 16, 1860, d. Nov. 19, 1897.
- 3. Arthur, b. —.

ISHAM CARROL FULLER, b. July 16, 1860, d. Nov. 19, 1897; m.

Aug. 11, 1879, Nancy Arminda Grant, b. May 19, 1865, d. Aug. 7, 1917.

c. 1. Oscar Roulet, b. June 24, 1880.

2. Ora Minnie, b. Feb. 13, 1882.

3. Bertha Emma, b. Aug. 25, 1884, d. March 25, 1909.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER, b. March 5, 1852, d. July 15, 1925, Mattoon, Illinois; m. July 3, 1876, Martha Ann Smith, b. Nov. 4, 1855, d. Nov. 21, 1922, Mattoon, Illinois.

c. 1. Fred Forrest, b. March 26, 1878.

2. Gertrude, b. Dec. 23, 1879, d. April 20, 1880.

3. Logan Charles, b. Jan. 7, 1887.

4. Lillian Martha, b. Nov. 27, 1889.

5. Lucile, b. Feb. 10, 1895, d. Aug. 14, 1900.

FRED FORREST MILLER, b. March 26, 1878, Paris, Illinois; m. Feb. 11, 1902, Ora Fuller, b. Feb. 13, 1882.

c. 1. Cathryn Howard, b. May 11, 1903; m. Francis Frazee Hamilton, July 22, 1920, Detroit.

2. Donald Charles, b. Sept. 28, 1907.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER

Civil War Veteran and Master Mechanic.

CHARLES THOMAS MILLER was born March 5, 1852, at Morrow, Ohio. His father and grandfather were both blacksmiths. When Charles was ten years of age he used to help his father by standing upon a box and pumping the bellows of the forge.

Charles' grandfather Miller was a drummer for a company of local soldiers during the Civil War. In the year 1864 his business at his shop became so urgent that he presented his drum to his youthful grandson Charles, then a lad of but twelve years who was unusually large for his age. The grandfather told Charles to take the drum and "take my place in the company." Each day after that Charles played for the drilling soldiers. Charles had previously learned under his grandfather's tutoring the art of playing the drum. Years afterward Mr. Miller would relate that he had the greatest thrill of his life when he strapped the drum around his waist and stepped out with the soldiers.

The day arrived when his company was to go into camp. Charles' father and mother could not consent to their young son going with the company, but the soldiers wanted their drummer boy and when the troop train pulled out of Rochester, Ohio, the captain lifted the drummer boy to the coach and carried him off to camp. The company went to Camp Nelson where it remained eighteen months. When the war was over Charles returned to his home in Rochester.

In 1868 many families who had imbibed the western fever were moving "West." The romance that is hidden in all such pilgrimages usually appeals strongest to the young, those of Rochester were not immune and were affected just as much as thousands of others. The highway already had a stream of wagons of immigrants going "West." Charles Miller, then but sixteen years of age, joined with twenty-seven of his friends in planning the trip west. They obtained nine wagons and started their horses toward the setting sun without any definite plans regarding a destination. For miles along the road many wagons moved slowly and close together. Mr. Miller used to relate that occasionally one wagon would drop out of line and move off into a field where a camp could be made. As the travelers from Rochester were in no particular hurry, they would frequently make camp for two or three days at a time when a good place for a camp was found. After the breaking up of each camp their nine wagons had to wedge their way back into the continuous column on the road.

At Arcola, Illinois, the travelers from Rochester came to a halt. Many farm hands were needed there and there was an abundance of land that could be obtained almost for the asking. The farmers around Arcola told the new arrivals to select a piece of land and start farming.

Mr. Miller remained at Arcola and farmed for three years. At the end of that time he had five hundred bushels of corn which he sold for ten cents per bushel. We have his word for the statement that a man could have, free of charge, all the potatoes he chose to carry away. When young Mr. Miller disposed of his crop he had just enough money to pay for an overcoat.

When twenty-four years of age he married Martha Ann Smith of Arcola. By this time he was a man of commanding and handsome appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of five children, Fred Forrest, Gertrude, Logan Charles, Lillian Martha and Lucille.

Because of Mr. Miller's early training as a blacksmith he was employed in the construction shops of the Illinois Central Railroad located at Mattoon, Illinois. In these shops the railroad engines were made and repaired. Mr. Miller's excellent work and capabilities soon enabled him to reach the top and he became foreman of the shops, a position he held for many years.

Mr. Miller was truly a "skilled mechanic." Throughout his many years of experience he was constantly on the lookout for improvements and inventions. As new power was devised he employed it in the shops. When oil welding was first brought into use he went to Pittsburgh to learn of the application. He brought the information back, constructed a similar apparatus and began oil welding. Mr. Miller was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1888 until his death.

Mr. Miller was a giant in physique and a Hercules in strength. His height was six feet and four inches without shoes. His frame was so enormous he measured thirty-one inches across the back at the shoulders. Many wonderful true stories the family tell of his physical prowess.

Once a neighbor who owned a cow which was a vicious kicker, thought maybe Mr. Miller might be able to manage this cow, so she was made a present to Mr. Miller. Thinking it best to begin by playing safe, Mr. Miller backed the cow into the corner of an old-time rail fence; he then fastened her tight by placing a fence rail between her udder and her hind legs during milking time. This plan worked well for a while but the time came one evening when Mrs. Miller was milking that the cow kicked herself free, gave Mrs. Miller a wicked kick, sending her sprawling on the ground fifteen feet away, then the cow ran down the lane with Mr. Miller in pursuit. Mr. Miller was so enraged being thus outdone by a kicking cow that he picked the cow up bodily, threw

her over the fence and then called to his neighbor, "There is your —cow, keep her!"

Another illustration of his great strength was shown while he was foreman of the railroad shops at Mattoon, Illinois. The hands about the shops were testing their strength by lifting a fifty-six pound railroad scale weight straight up into the air, lifting it straight-armed from the shoulder. One man could lift it twelve times successively, one fifteen and the strongest of them lifted the weight twenty-seven times without a stop. These men kept bantering Mr. Miller to prove his strength. He took little interest, replying that the thing they were doing was but boy's play. Finally he became annoyed at their persistence and taking up the weight lifted it up from the shoulder, straight-armed, for seventy-five consecutive times without intermission. Then just to demonstrate his strength to the men lifted it before a pause ten more times for good measure.

In justice to Mr. Miller, this sketch must not close without telling something of his character. Back in the seventeenth century Alexander Pope wrote, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." That saying is still true. Mr. Miller was a living example of that truth. Honesty and truthfulness were two outstanding traits of his character and were his standards in the rearing of his children, who live today to call him "blessed."

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON

OLIVER THEODORE HAMILTON II, b. Rush County, Indiana, April 9, 1894. B. S. Columbia University, New York City, 1917. Veteran World War, Serial No. 699951. 32nd Degree Mason, Shriner, Hadi Temple.

Grammar school education in Rushville, Ind., Covington, Ky., Orange, Ind., and Indianapolis, Ind., where he graduated from School No. 32, in 1908. He attended Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, for four years, graduating in the class of 1912. He was on the Honor Roll, standing thirteenth in a class of 269. In his Junior year he was offered the full editorship of the Friday issue of Shortridge Daily Echo without having had pre-

vious experience on the paper. He was one of the editors of the Annual for 1912. He also received a leather bound Annual for having won first prize in the Annual sales contest.

Following a six weeks illness in the spring of 1912 he spent the following autumn in Prescott, Arizona. He then worked for several months in Indianapolis, leaving in the late summer for Boulder, Colorado, where he entered the School of Engineering at the University of Colorado. Although he accepted no financial aid from his family during this year he made a very good record in all classes. The next school year he spent at Purdue University, continuing in the study of Mechanical Engineering. Here also he made exceptionally good grades. The next two years he spent at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1917.

In 1916 and 1917 the Columbia debating team had toured the country advocating peace. Peace sentiment was very active at Columbia although the war fever was running high in different places. The President called a mass meeting about March first 1917, presumably to discuss Columbia's attitude toward the entrance of the United States into war. Speeches prepared by members of the debating team and other campus leaders and all in favor of peace were never spoken, as the President railroaded his own program through and adjourned the meeting before any campus sentiment could be expressed. He immediately wired President Wilson that Columbia had pledged herself to the cause, in spite of the fact that only some two hundred pledge cards had been signed out of about four thousand issued. The wire was quoted all over the country to show that Columbia had finally been converted to war, which was quite opposite to the truth. Oliver assumed leadership of the students who were angered at the President's betrayal of their sentiments and wrote a letter to the President in which he criticised him for his action. Through the Dean an apology was asked for and expulsion intimated as a possible disciplinary measure. Oliver stood by his guns in a fight between himself and the President which is still remembered by those who were there at the time. He replied that he would apologize just as soon as the President apologized for his own betrayal of the true sentiments of the

student body. Several New York papers, in particular those who were not friends of the President, were anxious to print the full details of the fight. Oliver's good record as a student and his threat to let these papers have the story probably were responsible for the fact that Oliver was not refused his diploma. When war was declared Oliver dropped the fight but it was carried on by others with the result that two of Columbia's most prominent professors resigned. A certain instructor who had been very emphatic in his views was also slated for removal; but he, like Oliver, voluntarily entered the service and went to France while many of those who were so strongly in favor of war remained in the security of their homes. This same instructor made a splendid record and later brought honor upon Columbia by becoming very prominent in the carrying out of the Dawes Plan.

Because his eyesight was considerably below Army standards Oliver had difficulty in gaining admission; but finally in December, 1917 because of his knowledge of automobiles he was accepted by Q. M. C. Repair Shop Unit 306. After a few weeks at Columbus Barracks he went for a few more to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1918 the unit moved to Baltimore and built Camp Holabird. Later he was transferred into Motor Transport Corps Water Tank Train No. 301 and sailed for France on the Orontes, September 23, 1918, landing at Liverpool thirteen days later after passing through a terrific storm in which the convoy became scattered, and the flagship, the Otronto, was dashed on the rocks and over two hundred lives lost. News of this disaster was censored and not allowed to reach the United States. It was not until after the boys returned home that the truth became known. Many died on the Orontes from flu and had to be buried at sea. Across England to Southampton by rail, across the channel in the dead of night on a fast boat which escaped the submarines, and across France by rail in box cars the unit was soon stationed at the front at Clermont-en-Argonne. Here the unit saw service in the Meuse Argonne offensive, being attached to the 26th Engineers, who in turn were attached directly to the Headquarters of the First Army.

Oliver had been promoted to the highest non-commissioned office in the Corps, that of First Sergeant, M. T. C. His duties were those of battalion Supply Sergeant. His application as a First Lieutenant for a commission had been approved by his own immediate officers before leaving the United States but it was turned back by someone higher up. After the armistice he attended the University of Montpellier, at Montpellier, Harault, France, for four months and then returned home as first sergeant of a casual company sailing from St. Nazaire on July 10, 1919, and arriving at Newport News, July 22, 1919. He was discharged with excellent character from Camp Taylor, Ky., on July 29. He later received adjusted compensation in the form of an insurance policy for \$1,443.00 due in 1945.

Entering business with his father in Hamilton-Harris & Co., he was soon promoted to the managership of the Vincennes Branch where he made a success under trying conditions. In Vincennes he was first a member and later a director of the Rotary Club. Later the Vincennes Branch was closed and the territory divided between Terre Haute and Evansville, Oliver being promoted to the managership of the Evansville branch. Here he also became a member of the Rotary Club. The Evansville branch was in bad shape and Oliver worked very hard for several months until he finally succeeded in making enough changes to result in a profit. The hard work and the climate, however, were too much for a constitution which had been depleted by the war and he suffered a break down. He left for Arizona in September, 1923, where he improved enough in health to take up the work of an automobile salesman in the summer of 1925. He remained at this occupation, learning the business until January 1928, when he became the dealer for the Chrysler automobile in Tucson, Arizona.

He married Miriam Wilson, of Indianapolis, on May 21, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of three children:

- c. 1. Frances, b. Jan. 22, 1923, Indianapolis.
2. Oliver Theodore III, b. May 19, 1924, Indianapolis.
3. Miriam Wilson, b. Aug. 27, 1928, Tucson, Arigona.

WILSON

Ancestral Line of Miriam Wilson Hamilton

GEORGE WILSON I, a native and resident of White Haven, Northumberland, England, married a sister of Percy, the duke of Northumberland. The marriage being opposed, George Wilson and his wife removed to Londonderry, Ireland, and settled on Drumsilt, not far from the Chapel of the Woods, Parish of Artrea.

By this marriage there was one son, George Wilson II, who got as heir by lineage, Linmary estate, a freehold. The Drumsilt property paid a nominal rental of \$2.00 per acre. There arose a dispute as to the title. The case came to the Court of Londonderry, was appealed to the higher court at Dublin, was ordered to be retried at Derry and was lost through the perjury of Ma-Whinney (or Mac Whinney). George Wilson married and left two sons and three daughters, John, James, Jane, Matilda, Nancy.

JOHN WILSON, (eldest son of George Wilson II) married Rachel Knipe by whom there were two children, Annie and George. Annie attained the age of twenty-one years and was engaged to be married but died (before it was consummated) of consumption. John Wilson was a man of considerable prominence and influence. He was a Mason, a member of the Lodge at Tennamerry (close to Linmaroy) also a Knight Templar. He and his brother James had decided to emigrate to America but while awaiting the sailing of the vessel at Belfast, they were pressed as common seamen into the British Navy and served the full term of service for over four years on board the Olecide. They were in the battle of Port Royal (on His Majesty's ship) between Rodney and DeGrasse. During the enlistment they became separated. Both sought their home at its close, neither knowing of the other's whereabouts and by chance or rather shall we say through a kind Providence met at an alehouse in Belfast on the day of their arrival. During the Rebellion of 1798 John Wilson sided with his chosen countrymen and opposed the Royal Press. He held a commission as captain and as such was declared

an outlaw by the Crown, during which period his wife gave birth to her last child, George Wilson II, Jan. 5, 1799, in the little hamlet of Maghadom (or dome) near Moneymore, County Derry. (Magherafelt was the market town.) His wife got his pardon from Lord Cornwallis before her death. She had been an invalid for years. Her death was sudden, about the year 1808, of consumption. She was a woman of singular beauty, modesty, and piety. John Wilson was married a second time by his cousin or uncle, a Reverend Mr. Marshall, to ——— by whom there was one son John who was born April 11, 1811. John Wilson I died Feb. 8, 1818, and is buried in the parish graveyard of the Chapel of the Woods near Magherafelt, one mile from Lough Neagh and Billyrowan. The grave is close to Leonard Walterson's and is about twenty or thirty feet from the chapel itself. John Wilson I, father of Ann, George, and John, possessed some property known as "Dunirgen" near Lunmaroy. He was a Methodist and an Episcopalian.

GEORGE WILSON III son of John Wilson I, remained at home until Jan. 8, 1819, when he set sail from Belfast on the Prince Leopold. He sailed to St. Andrews near Brunswick. From the death of his father the care of the home chiefly depended on him. He erected two stone cottages at Megargy (or Magera) with his own hands and was greatly praised for his skill and good judgment in all things. His stepmother married again, he came to America. George Wilson III had five children, John and David (twins), Rachel and Mary (twins), and George, all dead except the latter who lives on the old Buchanan estate at Lancaster, Pa.

JOHN WILSON II, son of John Wilson I, was born April 11, 1811, near Moneymore, county of Londonderry, Ireland. Baptized in the Episcopal church by the Reverend Melaverhall, his father and mother moved to the diocese of Londonderry. He was taught by the Reverend William Dejoart for ten years. He was called by the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions to London. He was placed on the Home Mission at Letterkenny County, Donegal, Ireland. John Wilson mission, Register No. 72, Dublin. He came to America about Sept. 23, 1843. John Wilson II was the father of Mary, Angeline, George, Victoria, and John—all

dead except Mary (Wilson) Birch, who lives in Hancock county, Indiana, and Victoria (Wilson) Morford who lives in Memphis, Tenn. and George Wilson IV.

GEORGE WILSON IV was born in Hancock county, Indiana, Sept. 10, 1858. He is the son of John Wilson II and Martha (Melton) Wilson. John Wilson II was born near Londonderry, Ireland April 11, 1811, and was educated in Oxford University with the intention of becoming a member of the clergy of the Established Church of England but after preaching a year at ——— his vocal organs became disordered and on this account he found it imperative to abandon his plans for entering the Anglican priesthood. He came to America in 1843 and in 1850 took up his residence in Greenfield, Indiana, where he was long engaged in teaching and farming. He passed the closing years of his life in Greenfield where he died on the 8th of April, 1896. His wife, who was a native of Kentucky died in 1895. George Wilson IV was educated in the public schools of Greenfield and at Indiana University. He first taught in the district schools of Hancock county and in 1881 became principal of the schools at Cleveland which he held for one year. For the next two years he was principal of the school of Charlottesville. During the next year he was principal of the school at Fortville. He became principal of the high school at Greenfield the next year. He held this position for six years and for the following seven years he was superintendent of the public schools of Greenfield. Jan. 5, 1898, he was appointed superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Blind, and holds this position to the present day, 1928.

On the first of February, 1894, GEORGE WILSON IV was married to Daisy Steele, who was born in Hancock County, Indiana, and who is the daughter of Hans and Eliza (Millard) Steele. There are four children, Miriam (Wilson) Hamilton, who has three children, Frances, Oliver T. Hamilton, Jr., and Miriam Wilson; Ione (Wilson) Pattison, who has one son, Joseph Hamilton Pattison; George Wilson V and Helen Louise. George Wilson IV is a Thirty-third Degree Mason.

LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON

Manufacturer, Indianapolis, Indiana

LUCIUS VACHEL HAMILTON: son of Lucius Oliver and Frances Frazee Hamilton, was born May 25, 1897, in Rush County, Indiana, on the old Ephraim Samuel Frazee homestead. His father removed the family August 26, 1906, to Indianapolis where Lucius entered the grade school 32. He later graduated, June, 1915, at Shortridge High School, situated at the intersection of Fort Wayne Avenue, North Pennsylvania and Walnut Streets. After graduating at Shortridge he attended Purdue University for four years, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. A. In this University he had the regular three years of cadet training and was promoted to Lieutenant of the Cadet Corps and Commanding Officer of Company M.

After young Mr. Hamilton graduated at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, it was his ambition to be a graduate of Purdue University. Knowing his eyes could not stand the strain of an engineering course with its required drawing and study of blue prints he decided to take the course in agriculture and benefit by the outdoor life, his two older brothers having the advantage in this as they had tasted farm life while living in Rush County when their younger brother was too small to benefit by it. The decision to take the agriculture course at Purdue proved to be a very wise one as thereby Mr. Hamilton developed an interest in plant life which has ever since been a joy to him. Proof of this is shown in his interest in the cultivation of the flowers and shrubs which adorn his place, making a beautiful setting for his pretty home.

In his Junior year at Purdue University he, in company with other cadets, enlisted June 3, 1918, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, as privates in the Officers Training Camp Infantry. On September 16th of the same year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. At Fort Sheridan he was selected as Special Cadet Instructor with a group of twenty-one men from a company of thirty-six hundred. After being commissioned at Fort Sheridan he received diplomas

in the special schools of Bayonet, Small Arms, and Personal Adjutant. While still a Senior in Purdue University he was sent to Detroit, Michigan, where he served as Commanding Officer and Personal Adjutant at the College of Medicine and Surgery where work was not discontinued until several weeks after the close of the war. While in Detroit he was recommended for promotion to First Lieutenant by the Inspecting Officer, Central Department, Zone seven, only five weeks after he had received his commission as Second Lieutenant. The signing of the Armistice prevented the delivery of this commission.

Mr. Hamilton was discharged from the army January 2, 1919, at Detroit as Second Lieutenant Infantry. He re-entered Purdue University where he was graduated in the School of Agriculture, June, 1919.

On October 18, 1919, he was married to Miss Harriett Shute of Indianapolis. To this union have been born two children, a son, Lucius Oliver II, and a daughter, Linda.

Since leaving school Mr. Hamilton has been one of the rising young business men of Indianapolis, for several years having successfully conducted the business of the Hamilton Weather-strip Company which manufactures and installs the Hamilton Metal Weather-strip. He has designed and developed an intricate machine for the manufacture of the weather-strip and is carrying on a very successful business. He is a deacon in the Northwood Christian Church, a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity.

SHUTE-ROCKEY

The Shute and Rockey families lived in Exeter, Devonshire, England. In 1848 Richard Shute and Jane Davies Rockey, newly married, sailed from England to make their home in America. They located in Canada in or near Windsor. They became the parents of seven children, two born in Canada and five born in Detroit, Michigan. Three of their children died in childhood. The four living children are:

Carrie, m. Mr. Smedley.

Hamlin L., m. Olive Hill.

Bessie, m. Mr. Bradley.

HARVEY RICHARD, m. Mary Stancroff.

The Stancroff family were from Germany, migrating to America, settling near Albion, Michigan, where a short time after their arrival a child, Mary, was born.

HARVEY RICHARD SHUTE and Mary Stancroff were married in Detroit, Michigan, but made their home in Albion, Michigan. He was a Thirty-third Degree Mason. While living in Jackson, a daughter Harriett was born. The mother died when baby Harriett was one year of age. This child was cared for in divers ways until she was seven years old. At that age she was legally adopted as the daughter of her father's brother, Hamilton L. Shute, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who at the time was childless. Her foster father and mother gave her the advantage of a home with refined and careful training and the advantages of social accomplishments and education. She was married October 18, 1919, to Lucius Vachel Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Doctor Allan B. Philputt, pastor for twenty-seven years of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis. The marriage was solemnized in the church auditorium in the presence of relatives and friends.

Ancestors of Jane Davies Rockey, wife of Richard Shute:

THOMAS ROCKEY, her great-grandfather, b. Devonshire, England, 1745.

JOHN ROCKEY, her grandfather, b. Devonshire, England, 1795, m. GRACE DAVIES, her grandmother, b. Devonshire, England, 1795.

c. JANE DAVIES ROCKEY, her mother, b. Devonshire, England, Oct. 10, 1825, m. RICHARD SHUTE, her father, b. Devonshire, England, Oct. 3, 1826.

c. HARVEY RICHARD, m. 1898 Mary Stancroff.

c. Harriett, b. Feb. 14, 1899, Jackson, Michigan, m. Oct. 18, 1918, Lucius Vachel Hamilton.

c. 1. Lucius Oliver II, b. Oct. 19, 1920.

2. Linda, b. Sept. 25, 1925.

RECORDS

For entrance into Patriotic Societies are intended solely for the benefit of the writer's descendants.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Frances Frazee Hamilton, born July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Ephraim Samuel Frazee, born October 4, 1824, Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Frances Elizabeth Austen, born January 20, 1827, city of Baltimore, Maryland, married March 9, 1847.

Ephraim Samuel Frazee, son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee, born August 17, 1792, Mason County, Kentucky, and his wife, Susan M. Doniphan, born Mason County, Kentucky, Nov. 12, 1794, married July 21, 1816.

Dr. Ephraim Frazee was a son of Samuel Frazee, born Nov. 5, 1753, in Pennsylvania, who in 1777 married Rebecca Jacobs of Big Kanawa, Virginia. Samuel Frazee's war record is given in Collins History of Kentucky, pages 11 and 12. He was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving under Col. Joseph Bowman in war against the Indians, was in Captain William Harrod's company. Was stationed 1780, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and at the "Falls" in the Ohio River above Louisville, Kentucky.

DAUGHTERS OF COLONISTS

Mrs. Lucius Oliver Hamilton, formerly Frances Frazee, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Samuel Frazee, b. Oct. 4, 1824, Mason County, Kentucky, d. June 14, 1896, Rush County, Indiana; wife, Frances Elizabeth Austen, b. Jan. 20, 1827, Baltimore, Maryland, m. March 9, 1847, d. May 1, 1910, Rush County, Indiana.

Rev. Ephraim Samuel Frazee was the son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee, b. Aug. 17, 1792, Mason County, Kentucky, d. Oct. 7, 1824; wife, Susan M. Doniphan, b. Nov. 12, 1794, Mason County, Kentucky, d. Dec. 24, 1884.

Susan M. Doniphan was the daughter of Judge Joseph Doniphan, b. 1757, King George County, Virginia, d. 1813, m. Ann Smith, Fauquier County, Virginia, daughter Capt. Wm. Smith.

Judge Joseph Doniphan was the son of Capt. Alexander Doniphan of Stafford County, Virginia, who m. Mary Waugh, King George County, Virginia, June 17, 1740. Mary Waugh was the daughter of Joseph Waugh, granddaughter of Parson John Waugh.

Captain Alexander Doniphan, son of Mott Doniphan, and his wife, Matilda Ann Anderson, daughter of Sir Walter Anderson; Colonel in the British Navy who came to Virginia about the year 1700.

Mott Doniphan, son of Capt. Alexander Doniphan, b. in England, 1650 (?) and his wife, Margaret Mott, born in Scotland, was made Justice of Stafford County, Virginia, April 27, 1738.—Virginia Magazine of History, Vol. 16, pg. 23.

Capt. Alexander Doniphan was Captain of a troop of horse in the upper part of Richmond County in war against the Indians in 1704, was under Colonel William Taylor, commander-in-chief.—Virginia County Records, Colonial Militia, Richmond County, Order Book, 1651-1776, Book 2, pg. 100.

DAUGHTERS 1812

Frances Frazee Hamilton, wife of Lucius Oliver Hamilton, enter through grandfather, Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mason County, Kentucky, b. Aug. 17, 1792, lived in Mayslick, Ky., d. Oct. 7, 1824. Sons:

Joseph Samuel, b. Mayslick, Ky., April 22, 1817.

Lewis Jacob, b. Mayslick, Ky., Aug. 23, 1819.

William Doniphan, b. April 9, 1822.

Ephraim Samuel, b. Oct. 4, 1824.

Services according to Kentucky in War of 1812, by A. C. Quinsberry, "Poage's Regiment was organized Aug. 13, 1813, for the Themes Campaign, and was part of Record Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General David Chiles, of Mason County. Ref., pg. 131, 132, 133, "Roster of Volunteers Officers and Sol-

diers from Kentucky." "Frazee, Ephraim, private, Roll of Capt. Jeremiah Martin's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, War of 1812, Col. John Poage, Commander, mustered in at Newport, Ky., Aug. 31, 1813, mustered out at Maysville, Ky., Nov. 4, 1813."

Frances Frazee Hamilton, b. July 12, 1866, Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Ephraim Samuel Frazee, b. Oct. 4, 1824, and his wife, Frances Austen, of Fayette County, Indiana, b. Jan. 20, 1827, d. May 1, 1910, married March 9, 1847. Ephraim Samuel was son of Dr. Ephraim Frazee of Mayslick, Kentucky, b. Aug. 17, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1824, and his wife, Susan Doniphan, b. Nov. 12, 1794, d. Dec. 22, 1884, married July 16, 1816.

THE END

APPENDIX

Line of John¹ Frazee.

John Frazee married Elizabeth ———, and had two sons who moved to Jay Co., Indiana, and one daughter, Mrs. Snyder, who lived in Casstown, Ohio. Another son is James Frazee, an account of whom is given below. together with some of the descendants. Mr. Charles C. Frazee of Chicago, a great-grandson indicates that his great-grandparents, John Frazee and Elizabeth Frazee are buried in the old Lost Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, five miles east of Troy, Ohio, with some of the other relatives. The grandparents as well as the father of Mr. Charles C. Frazee are buried in the Casstown Cemetery, which is just three miles south from the Lost Creek Cemetery.

James² Frazee, b. April 22, 1823 ; d. ———, buried at Casstown, Ohio ; m. Oct. 23, 1845 Eliza Ann Weatherhead, b. Feb. 26, 1828. c.

Joseph³ Frazee, b. Feb. 25, 1847 ; d. in infancy.

William³ Frazee, b. Mar. 30, 1849 ; m. Oct. 14, 1866 Nettie Clyne (July 26, 1846 ; Dec. 15, 1916) ; he d. July 14, 1928, buried at Casstown, Ohio. c.

Elizabeth Olive⁴ Frazee, b. Jan. 7, 1868 ; d. Oct. 27, 1912.

Daisy Dean⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 25, 1870 ; d. Oct. 31, 1892 ; m. May 26, 1892 to Warren Winters ; c. Ethel May,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1892 ; d. Dec. 1, 1892.

Charles C.⁴ Frazee, b. July 20, 1876 ; m. May 15, 1923 Minnette Bell Marshall ; Res. Chicago, Illinois.

Mary Wattie⁴ Frazee, b. June 28, 1879 ; m. Oct. 23, 1904 Henry Russell ; c.

Floyd Nelson⁵ Russell, b. June 29, 1909.

Elizabeth³ Frazee, b. June 6, 1851 ; d. ——— ; m. Lafe Deweese, c.

Lutie,⁴ m. Charles Oldham ; two children.

Auttie,⁴ dead.

Frances Jane³ Frazee, b. May 11, 1853; m. Charles Derr; c.

Media⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 17, 1873.

John Elmer⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 9, 1875.

William Arthur⁴ Derr, b. May 26, 1877.

Charles Hartley⁴ Derr, b. Feb. 5, 1879.

Minnie⁴ and Winfield Scott⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 22, 1880.

Pearl⁴ Derr, b. Aug. 18, 1882.

Lewis⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 17, 1885. Dead.

Francis⁴ Derr, b. March 29, 1887.

Harrison⁴ Derr, b. Jan. 14, 1889.

Chester⁴ Derr, b. Nov. 19, 1891.

Carl⁴ Derr, b. Oct. 6, 1894.

Susan Birinthia³ Frazee, b. Aug. 29, 1857; dead.

Line of Thurman² Frazee. See Ephraim¹ Frazee.

Thurman² Frazee was born March 30, 1752, presumably in Essex county, New Jersey. He removed to Frazee's Ridge, Maryland where he died April 19, 1844. He married (1) Anna ———, (b. July 7, 1755; d. ——— and was buried in Preston county, Va.) They had six children, but only the record of Ephraim is available:

Ephraim³ Frazee, b. Dec. 6, 1781; d. Jan. 26, 1848; m. Barbara Stuck (b. April 25, 1785; d. Dec. 14, 1857. c.

Mary⁴ Frazee, b. Oct. 1, 1802.

John Frazee, b. Dec. 30, 1804; m. Polly Frazee.

See Jeremiah² Frazee.

Anne⁴ Frazee, b. Aug. 9, 1806.

Thurman⁴ Frazee, b. June 6, 1808; d. 1871; m. (1) Catherine Frazee b. 1807; c. (Lived and is buried on Frazee's Ridge.)

Mary Catherine⁵ Frazee (Umbel), dead, c.

Jane, d.

Mary, d.

Amanda

Annabel

Dosia

- Thurman
 Lloyd
 Isabel⁵ Frazee (Umbel), dead ; c.
 Grant
 Hiram, d.
 Minnie
 Ann⁵ Frazee (Umbel), d ; c. all deceased—Laura, Julia,
 Mary, Ella, Etta, Nancy and Ada.
 Nancy⁵ Frazee (Hinebaugh), d., m. (1) Howard Frazee ;
 c. Ross and Orval, both dead ; m. (2) Harry Hine-
 baugh.
 William W.⁵ Frazee, b. June 21, 1840 ; d. July 22, 1901 ; m.
 Elmie Spurgeon. c.
 Oliver⁶ Frazee.
 Fanny⁶ Frazee.
 James⁶ Frazee.
 Truman⁶ Frazee.
 John⁶ Frazee.
 Asa K.⁵ Frazee, d. ; m. Rachel Spurgeon (Sister of Elmie
 Spurgeon). c.
 Truman⁶ Frazee.
 Cora⁶ Frazee.
 Walter⁶ Frazee, d.
 Mary⁶ Frazee.
 Thurman⁴ Frazee, m. (2) Rebecca Conneway (1822-1899)
 c.
 Lucian⁵ Frazee, b. 1851 ; d. 1916 ; m. Catherine Thomas
 (b. 1822, living, 1928) c.
 William M.⁶ Frazee, b. April 9, 1871 ; m. Lydia C. Beeg-
 ley, b. Oct. 7, 1875 ; c. (Res. Oakland, Md.)
 Carl W.⁷ Frazee, b. Jan. 13, 1895 ; m. March 29, 1915.
 Emma Margroff (b. Jan. 25, 1893) c.
 Hagan H.⁸ Frazee, b. Sept. 17, 1916.
 Bural C.⁸ Frazee, b. Sept. 1, 1918.
 Wade W.⁸ Frazee, b. Dec. 9, 1920.
 Owen B.⁸ Frazee, b. March 19, 1923.
 Bruce M.⁷ Frazee, b. July 14, 1879 ; d. Nov. 28, 1916.

Bruce was shot while out rabbit hunting Nov. 26, 1916.

Paul W.⁷ Frazee, b. April 8, 1891; m. March 5, 1919,
Mary S. West. c.

Paul Webster, Jr.⁸ Frazee, b. Jan. 13, 1921.

James William⁸ Frazee, b. Dec. 31, 1923.

Austin A.⁶ Frazee, b. Jan. 21, 1876; res. 1928, Pitts-
burgh, Pa., m. Margaret Sherard. No. c.

Bert T.⁶ Frazee, b. May 1, 1880; res. 1928 Enon Valley,
Pa., m. Netta Byers and had one c. Edgar.

Mary J.⁶ Frazee, b. Nov. 25, 1891; res. 1928, Oakland,
Md.; m. J. C. Glotfelty. c.

Lewellen⁷ Glotfelty.

Ruth⁷ Glotfelty.

Margaret Sue⁷ Glotfelty.

Harvey⁵ Frazee, b. Sept. 13, 1853; res. Terra Alta, West
Va., 1928.

LaFayette⁵ Frazee, b. May 29, 1860; res. Friendsville, Md.,
1928.

Elvira⁵ Frazee, b. Aug. 6, 1857; m. Isaac Thomas; res.
Markleysburg, Pa.

Susanna⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 20, 1810.

Jacob⁴ Frazee, b. Sept. 10, 1812.

Billy⁴ Frazee.

Elisha⁴ Frazee, went west.

Squier³ Frazee, b. 1813; d. June 2, 1889; res. Frazee's Ridge,
Md.

Isaac T.³ Frazee, b. Sept. 3, 1822; d. Oct. 16, 1902; m. Barbara
Thomas (July 23, 1822-Dec. 15, 1898); res. Frazee's
Ridge, Md.

Matthias³ Frazee, b. ———; m. ———; c.

Norman⁴ Frazee, b. ———, 1885; d. 1917.

William⁴ Frazee; res. Hoyes, Md.

John³ Frazee, b. ———; d. ———; m. ———. Went west.

———³ Frazee.

———³ Frazee.

———³ Frazee.

Line of Jeremiah² Frazee. See Ephraim¹ Frazee.

Jeremiah² Frazee, b. March 7, 1749, presumably in Essex county, New Jersey. He removed to the vicinity of Frazee's Ridge, Maryland where he died, date and place unknown. Whom did he marry? The children were:

John Jerry³ Frazee, b. Oct. 5, 1805; d. Nov. 3, 1879; m. Eliza Stuck. c.

Andrew Jackson⁴ Frazee, b. 1838; d. ———; m. Sara Ann Price (1850-1902) c.

Clara Edna⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. Samuel Raybeck.

Lillie May⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. George N. Dute.

Anna Laura⁵ Frazee, b. ———; m. W. W. Frazee
(adopted son of ——— Frazee) c.

Prina⁶ Frazee.

Lola⁶ Frazee.

Maude⁶ Frazee.

Lawrence⁶ Frazee.

Rosa Elein⁵ Frazee, d. at six years.

James Perry⁵ Frazee of Connellsville, Pa.

Charles Jasper⁵ Frazee, d. at 22 years..

Catherine⁴ Frazee, b. about 1838; d. April 8, 1908; m. (1)
John Markley of Markleysburg, Fayette county, Pa.,
c.

Mary Alvinda,⁵ b. April 15, 1861; d. about 25 years; m.
Kingan; two c.

Catherine⁴ Frazee-Markley m. (2) Philip Moyer of Ellitsville, Pa. (b. July 14, 1814; d. Jan. 1901 in his 87th year. He was twice married and the father of 16 children, ten by his first union and six by his second union) and had:

Thomas Jackson⁵ Moyer, b. May 7, 1869; m. May 20, 1897,
Alverda May McCloy, b. June 26, 1874. She was a resident of Uniontown, Pa. On becoming of age he taught school for ten years in the public schools of Fayette county, Pa. Mrs. Moyer taught school in the same county for four years. Mrs. Moyer is a descen-

dant of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame. Her grandfather on her mother's side was George Morris.

The c. are:

Thomas Ellsworth⁶ Moyer, b. May 6, 1901.

Wilbur Allen⁶ Moyer, b. Nov. 27, 1902; m. ———; res. Washington, D. C.

Alva Jasper⁶ Moyer, b. Sept. 12, 1904; res. New York.

Wendell Dwight⁶ Moyer, b. Aug. 23, 1907.

Robert Morris⁶ Moyer, b. July 24, 1909.

Sarah E.⁵ Moyer, b. Sept. 27, 1870; m. Samuel Rosenberger; d. 1909; no c.

Cora Anna⁵ Moyer, b. March 17, 1872; m. Samuel Frank Workman of Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., and resides within a few miles of where she was born, the only one living near the old home. c.

Leslie Ray⁶ Workman, b. April 16, 1894; m. and resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Harry Bryan⁶ Workman, b. Nov. 29, 1896.

Ruth G.⁶ Workman (Umbel), b. Oct. 16, 1900; m. resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Paul Ruby⁶ Workman, b. May 31, 1905; m.; resides in Uniontown, Pa.

Norma Helen⁶ Workman, b. Sept. 24, 1907.

Lenora Frances⁵ Moyer, b. March 10, 1874; d. Nov. 3, 1923; m. ——— Kelly.

Jasper Newton⁵ Moyer, b. July 23, 1875; d. July 1896; no c.

Laura Elizabeth⁵ Moyer, b. April 14, 1878; m. first Charles Sumey and secondly, Frank Brown of Uniontown, Pa. c.

Edna⁶ Sumey (Palmer), b. Nov. 28, 1900; m.; res. at Clairton, Pa.

Wilbur⁶ Sumey, b. April 17, 1904. Dead.

Helen⁶ Sumey (Vossel), b. Sept. 22, 1908; m. and res. at Clairton, Pa.

Dorothy H.⁶ Sumey, b. Sept. 10, 1911.

Charles R.⁶ Sumey, b. March 23, 1921.

Frank J.⁶ Sumey, b. March 23, 1921.

Perry⁴ Frazee, b. 1842; d. 1865; no c.

Harrison⁴ Frazee, b. 1847; d. 1875.

Elizabeth⁴ Frazee, b. 1844; d. 1863.

Jane⁴ Frazee, b. 1846; d. 1916; m. Jackson Fike. Daughter Florence.

Charles Jasper⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Elizabeth Hileman.

Charles Francis⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. (1) Mary Fike; (2) Marg. Hazley.

Saville⁴ Frazee, b. 1854; d. 1928; m. Walla Schlossnaugle; res. at Selbysport, Md., c.

Roy⁵ Frazee; res. Friendsville, Md.

Wade⁵ Frazee; res. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hazel⁵ Frazee; res. Selbysport, Md.

Jonas⁴ Frazee, b. 1855; d. 1902; m. Rose Hazley.

Dennis W.⁴ Frazee, b.; m. Snowbella Nevergold, (d. Nov. 17, 1918). c. (Res. 1928, at 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Md.)

John Charles⁵ Frazee, b. ———, Pittsburgh, Pa. Res. 5 Ingleside Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Clarence Wabble⁵ Frazee, b. ———; res. Colscott St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harris William⁵ Frazee, b. ———; res. Pimlico, Baltimore, Md.

Alvin Russell⁵ Frazee, b. Dec. 18, 1900 in Baltimore, Md., res. 311 Strathmore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Married Edna Sipple June 28, 1924 in Pittsburgh. She is a daughter of ——— Siebenshuh, sister of William Siebenshuh, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. c.

Russell Clarence⁶ Frazee, b. Nov. 30, 1925, Pittsburgh.

Elisha³ Frazee, b. ———; d. Dec. 9, 1874; m. (1) Nancy Stuck, b. ———; d. July 2, 1838; c.

Addison⁴ Frazee, b. Nov. 6, 1831; d. April 5, 1838.

Elisha³ Frazee, m. (2) Barbara Stuck, b. ———; d. Jan. 31, 1879, c.

- Ulysses⁴ Frazee, res. Selbysport, Md.
 Kimmel⁴ Frazee, res. Selbysport, Md.
 Isaac³ Frazee, b. — 1802; d. Nov. 27, 1881; m. Christiana
 ——— (b. 1806; d. June 8, 1872) c.
 Hiram⁴ Frazee, b. — 1839; d. 1918; m. Rebecca Poling,
 (b. 1840; d. 1917).
 Henry⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Sarah Frantz.
 Felicia⁴ Frazee, b. — 1846; d. Oct. 29, 1906.
 Sarah⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Alexander DeWitt.
 George W.⁴ Frazee, b. ———; m. Adly VanHorn.
 Jonathan³ Frazee, b. Feb. 25, 1808; d. Oct. 5, 1905; m. Betsey
 Frazee, (dau. of Ephraim,³ Thurman,² Ephraim¹). c.
 Jeremiah⁴ Frazee, b. 1837; d. March 5, 1905; m. Hiley Boyer
 (d. Aug. 23, 1927). c.
 Albert⁵ Frazee.
 Jefferson⁵ Frazee.
 James⁵ Frazee.
 Noah⁵ Frazee.
 George⁵ Frazee, res. Confluence, Pa.
 Alexander⁵ Frazee.
 Elizabeth⁵ Frazee.
 Judson⁴ Frazee, b. 1845; d. 1915.
 Jefferson⁴ Frazee, b. Nov. 20, 1847; d. May 4, 1911.
 Lietellus⁴ Frazee, b. 1851; d. 1926.
 Ephraim⁴ Frazee.
 Barbara⁴ Frazee.
 Lucretia⁴ Frazee.
 Polly³ Frazee, b. ———; m. John Ephraim⁴ Frazee (Ephraim,³
 Thurman,² Ephraim¹) Frazee. c.
 Hamilton⁴ Frazee, dead.
 Mary⁴ Frazee (Teats). Dead.

Compiled by Oren E. Frazee, LaCrosse, Wis.

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